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THE RING FELONS.

William M. Tweed in the Prisoners' Box.

The Boss Greeted With Mingled Hisses and Cheers.

Judge Bedford Commits Him for Trial Without Bail.

The Accused Subsequently Released by Judge Barnard.

Bail Furnished in the Sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

Fifteen Indictments Against Ex-Controller Connolly.

The news that WM. M. TWEED had been arrested as a common felon created considerable excitement yesterday. The statement that the prisoner was at the Metropolitan Hotel drew thither a large number of persons, who watched the main entrance from an early hour of the morning, with the faint hope of seeing the notable criminal, but they were disappointed, as our story will show. The Court of General Sessions was likewise thronged soon after it was opened by men of all classes, who were also eager to see the "Boss." The prisoner was brought from the hotel to the Court-room at 11 o'clock, and, after some discussion on the part of counsel, was fully committed for trial, without bail. On his way to the Tombs, in charge of the officers, however, he was intercepted by a writ of habeas corpus, in obedience to which he was taken before Justice BARNARD, and, after lengthy argument, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 and then released. The proceedings in the case are given below.

TWEED IN COURT.

The Prisoner Arraigned in the Court of General Sessions—Bail Peremptorily Refused by Judge Bedford.

The Court of General Sessions building was crowded with idlers at an early hour yesterday morning, in view of the announcement that WM. M. TWEED would be arraigned at the bar as a felon. There were many of the friends of the "Boss" among the number, who were there to cheer him when he came, and this little duty they faithfully performed.

TWEED was brought to Court at 11 A. M., in a carriage, escorted by Sheriff BRENNAN and Deputy Sheriff JARVIS, and was ushered into the Clerk's office of the General Sessions Court, where he was soon joined by his counsel, with whom he retired behind a screen from the crowd of officials and others constantly entering on one pretense or another. The prisoner's sons arrived soon after the accused, and joined in the consultation. While the prisoner was consulting with his counsel and friends, there was unusual commotion in the lobby outside, owing to the efforts of the public to gain admission.

At length the prisoner was conducted from the Clerk's room, and traveling by the circuitous route of the various side offices, entered the Sessions Court through the Judge's private door. The moment the prisoner made his appearance in the Court-room, he was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses.

Mr. TWEED took his place at the well-known spot appropriated to prisoners on trial. At his left was Mr. TWEED, Jr., at his right his counsel, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, Ex-Judge FULLERTON, J. E. BURRILL, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and Mr. STOUGHTON. On the people's behalf appeared Ex Judge GARVIN, District-Attorney, Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR and Gen. BARLOW.

THE FIGHT FOR BAIL.

District-Attorney GARVIN said: We have a case in Court in which Mr. WM. M. TWEED was indicted last night by the Grand Jury, and we are ready to proceed and hear any suggestions of counsel.

Mr. GRAHAM—Your Honor, we had no opportunity until twenty minutes ago of looking at the indictment, which numbers from fifty to one hundred pages, and as we are not prepared to say what course we will pursue, we ask that further action in reference to the indictment lay over until we have time to determine, as counsel for Mr. TWEED, what course we will pursue.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—In the meantime, we have no objections to counsel examining the indictment as they see fit, taking such proper time, in order to come to a conclusion in regard to it, as they deem requisite. Meantime, I suppose the prisoner will be committed in the usual way.

Mr. GRAHAM—What was your last remark?

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—That the prisoner be committed in the usual way.

Judge BEDFORD—Is that the motion of the District Attorney?

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—That is my motion.

Judge BEDFORD—Then it is granted.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—There is no further proceeding, as I know of, in the case. If counsel will indicate any time they desire we shall be glad to hear them.

Mr. GRAHAM—We would rather communicate an answer to the District-Attorney in the usual way.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY (to Mr. SPARKS)—Make out the order of commitment, Mr. Clerk.

During the interval, while the Clerk was making out the order, an animated but desultory conversation *sotto voce* was carried on between the counsel on each side, and occasionally between the counsel for the parties.

THE COMMITMENT.

At length copies of the commitment were filed and handed to counsel. The commitment read as follows:

NEW-YORK GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—Dated 16th day of December, 1871.—*The People of the State of New-York vs. Wm. M. Tweed.—On Indictment for Felony.*—On motion of the District-Attorney, ordered that the said WM. M. TWEED stand committed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison of the City of New-York, without bail, or until thence delivered by due course of law.

Extract from minutes.

JOHN SPARKS, Deputy Clerk.

MOTION FOR AN ABSOLUTE COMMITMENT.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—I move his commitment without bail. If counsel have anything to say on the question they had better say it.

Mr. GRAHAM—We deny the right of the Court to make a motion itself against the defendant. The right to be bailed is the right of the defendant. He is the party to move.

Judge BEDFORD—Excuse me. The Court has made no motion. The Court desired to understand perfectly what motions the people had to make; but the Court made no motions at all; it sits here to entertain motions, not to make any.

Mr. GRAHAM—The order, as we will prove elsewhere, was consummate. There was nothing said about commitment without bail until some minutes after the order was made. We suspect the quarter from which the suggestions came. We deny the right of the Court to extend that order in any way. The decision of the Court was that he be committed in the usual way. We can only suspect the quarter from which the suggestion came that the order did not suit the interests of the people; but we are not positively aware of the quarter in which it originated; but we deny the right of any person—and to save the rights of the defendant we interpose this protest—to make a motion against the defendant in reference to a right which, if he desires to have the benefit of, he is to be the moving party, and the prosecution to be the resisting parties, if they oppose his right to bail. The right to bail is a constitutional right, and there are no facts before the Court to show that this is a proper case to interpolate such words as are proposed. The Court has no judicial knowledge of the facts or accusations, nothing but a bulky indictment; there are no papers before the Court; it doesn't know that there are any circumstances of aggravation or any extenuations. The Court is bound to be ignorant of all that transpired outside in reference to this case. Now, in what way a paper produced by the Grand Jury, in opposition, as I am prepared to show, to the current of decisions in this Court, for the last eight or ten years, is to be treated as the basis of such proceedings as is now sought to be adopted against this defendant, we are at a loss to conceive. If the Court undertook to introduce such words into its order, it ought to have something before it which certainly is not now in its knowledge. It knows that an indictment is presented to it, the maximum punishment under which is three years in State Prison, or a year in the Penitentiary, or a fine of a thousand dollars. Now, in what way—and we desire simply to protest, not to discuss the point, because if proceedings should be taken elsewhere, these facts would have to be proved as regular facts under that proceeding—in what way in a case like that it can be reconciled to the conscience or propriety of any Court to confirm (if the matter did not originate here with the Court I was wrong in making such imputations upon it) the proceeding of the public officer? My learned friend Mr. FULLERTON suggests that I read the committal. [Reads "without bail," &c.] That is not the order the Court made, and we protest against the substitution of any order in place of the one the Court originally made.

Judge BEDFORD—I only wish to do what is right in this matter. I understood the District-Attorney to make a motion in this matter, and there was no opposition to it, and that motion, whatever it is, was granted by the Court. Now, in order to have justice and law administered here properly on this occasion, I shall now ask the District-Attorney to say what his motion was and is?

COUNSEL COMMENTS ON THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S COURSE.

Mr. GRAHAM—Evidently all this is being closely reported, and will appear in the Press in the morning fully. The District-Attorney made the usual motions, and nothing more—that was, to commit the defendant. Under his oath of office he could make no other motion. It would be unheard of in a public prosecutor to get up in Court and ask, in reference to a defendant where the penalty is so comparatively trivial in one aspect of it, for an absolute commitment without the right to bail. We suggest as part of our protest, for we do not argue, for our rights will have to be entered upon elsewhere. The Constitution says Mr. TWEED is entitled to bail in a reasonable amount, and not only prohibits the Court from the course it seems to take, but if it is inclined to bail, prohibits excessive bail. We protest that the order was made without any allusion of this description in it originally; that the order was consummate, and supposed to be entered as it fell from the lips of the Court, and that any interpolation of this kind will be treated, in any proceedings we may take on the action of the Court, as entirely null, and amounting to an inconsistent decision on the part of the Court. I desire, with respect, to take my stand against an oppression like this. The facts which have led to this indictment are locked up in the breasts of the Grand Jury, and are not supposed to be known to the Court. The Legislature says the crime imputed is not an aggravated one, or they would have provided a heavier penalty. Therefore it seems to me it is unparalleled for the Court to exercise itself in the direction it has done, and should, with or without motion of the District-Attorney, entertain the interpolation of the words in the present order. We do not wish to be considered as arguing the point, because that might militate against the rights we have as against the action of the Court. We claim that the order stands as originally made.

Judge BEDFORD—A motion was made to commit the accused in the usual manner. I do not wish to make any motion myself, because it is unheard of. I merely sit here to rule according to the best of my judgment. I now ask the District-Attorney to renew his motion, and if it is not answered, as the other was not, I shall consider whether I shall not grant it. (Applause.)

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—When the prisoner came into Court, it was suggested that he plead to the indictment, which was entirely proper, and concurred in by me. Such time as is necessary will be taken by counsel on the other side. I then stated to the Court, and state again, that my motion was that he be committed in the usual way. He was directed to be committed in that way. I then stated that I wished to have the prisoner committed without bail—that was my distinct motion—nothing was said against it, and the words were inserted in the order.

Judge BEDFORD—That is exactly the way I understand it.

Mr. FULLERTON—The District-Attorney is mistaken in regard to one thing. Those words were interpolated in that order before the learned District-Attorney said one word about committing without bail. I saw them.

Mr. GRAHAM—I desire to suggest, because these things must become subject of investigation elsewhere, and then all parties will have an opportunity under oath of stating precisely the course of the occurrence. I heard nothing about commitment without bail until it was suggested by the learned side counsel for the people to me in conversation, and it came from him, as I interpreted it, as though it was an inadvertence or oversight on the part of the prosecution in not making some allusion to these words before. I do not know that I violate the principle of gentlemanly intercourse, because there was no restrictions in the conversation, and what I stated to the learned counsel he is entitled to reveal; but I do not know that it was understood there was any secrecy or confidence to that conversation. I suggested to him, in answer, what I have now stated to the Court, that bail is the right of the defendant. You might just as well ask the District-Attorney to move that the defendant put in a plea of guilty; it is not a bit more anomalous than the course which is now being pursued here than if the Judge from the Bench would say, "Mr. District-Attorney, I will entertain a motion from you that the defendant put in a plea of guilty." His right to determine his course in reference to this indictment is a personal right to himself, transferred by him to his counsel. He is the party to make application to be admitted to bail, *non constat* that he wants bail. Whether he does or not this Court has no right to know, because nothing has been said about it here. Nothing has transpired in presence of the Court on part of the defense, which justifies the belief in the mind of the Court that this defendant wants bail *non constat*, that he is willing to remain in close custody. Why should the prosecution be anticipational? Why do they reason that there may be some other Court, or some Magistrate, upon this island entitled to grant bail, and would be looked upon as more favorable to an application of that kind than this Court is thought to be? We came here to preserve silence, except to protest to preserve the defendant's rights. Why should the precedent be established that in a case involving three years at most in State Prison, and it may descend to a year in the Penitentiary, or may be reduced, if you please, to a pecuniary mulct of one farthing, without anything before the Court to show that it is acting right, it is deemed proper to pursue this extreme course?

POPULAR DISAPPROBATION OF TWEED OBJECTED TO.

I always, continued counsel, (referring to the applause of the spectators after Judge BEDFORD'S last remarks,) look upon the man who gives utterance to applause in the circumstances under which the applause we have just witnessed has issued, as a rowdy and not fit to be in a Court of justice. A man who does not know enough of the proprieties of life and of the decorum of public and private conduct to know that when a Court of justice is organized and proceeds under its oath in the discharge of its public duties, that any expressions such as we have listened to are out of place, is a loafer and not deserving the place of a man. I am very happy in applying such terms to those who have indulged in those expressions. Whether they were introduced here for that purpose, we are unable to say, but they have my humble judgment at all events in reference to the indecorousness and indecency of their conduct. How many cases have been presented at the bar of this Court, involving much heavier consequences where the Court has, without the slightest hesitation, accorded to the defendant not only his right to bail, but his right to bail in a reasonable amount? The Court is placed in the position of having, in a case where it is entirely unacquainted with the facts, to show whether there was extenuation or aggravation, of having denied defendant his constitutional right, if the commitment of the Court is capable of making that result. To close these remarks, we protest against the right of the Court to make the present order, whether it is made on a renewed application on the part of the District-Attorney to commit the defendant, or whether it is made for the purpose of correcting a supposed oversight or inadvertence in the original order. Your Honor, on hearing the original motion, said "Fully committed."

Judge BEDFORD—I said "the motion is granted."

Mr. GRAHAM—And the District-Attorney then made no motion to commit without bail.

Judge BEDFORD—He tells me he did.

Mr. GRAHAM—Not until fifteen or twenty minutes after.

Mr. FULLERTON—And not until after the order was signed.

Mr. GRAHAM—We protest against the right of the Court to substitute this order, or amend the order originally made.

Judge BEDFORD said he would hear the District-Attorney again on his motion, and any argument in reply. If no argument in reply was submitted, he would grant the motion.

The District-Attorney said he had no argument to make, and Mr. GRAHAM said he protested but did not argue.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S DECISION.

Judge BEDFORD—Every person accused in this Court after the plea is entered, is either bailed or committed without bail.

Mr. GRAHAM—He makes no plea.

Judge BEDFORD—I believe the accused in this case did plead, and then the District-Attorney made the motion to which gentlemen object. To show that the Court has no feeling but that the law be carried out, I asked the District-Attorney to define his status, and he said he moved that the accused be committed without bail. A gentleman for the defense protests against such order. I shall give the order. I consider the motion made, and shall grant the order. I shall grant the motion, but give an opportunity to any of the gentlemen for the defense to offer argument why the District-Attorney's motion should not be granted; and in default of such argument, I deem it right and proper that the motion should be granted. I do not think the protest sufficient to warrant me in denying the motion.

Mr. GRAHAM—We conclude to make no application for bail to this Court. We consider the District-Attorney cannot make an affirmative motion upon our right. He cannot anticipate that we are going to make application for bail and to attempt to shut that off by the application of those words; because that will give rise to proof as to the course of the transaction in this Court.

Mr. FULLERTON—We make no motion to bail defendant, and do not oppose any motion by the District-Attorney.

Judge BEDFORD—Very well; the District-Attorney having made a motion, and there being no argument to the contrary, the Court grants it.

A FARCE AT THE END.

After the proceedings in the Court of General Sessions had terminated, Mr. TWEED was removed, in custody of the Sheriff, to an adjoining room, where he was detained for over an hour to give his counsel an opportunity to sue out a writ of habeas corpus. If he had been an ordinary thief he would have been marched right away to the Tombs in hand-cuffs, but being a swindler of millions, the Sheriff had a high respect for him. Judge BARNARD was also near at hand, and Mr. GRAHAM at once applied to him for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the body of WM. M. TWEED, now in custody of the Sheriff. The writ was promptly granted and at once served on the Sheriff, who, as a matter of form, had his prisoner outside the building at that moment, waiting for the service of the writ, which he knew was in preparation.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

The Prisoner Released by Justice Barnard on Five Thousand Dollars Bail—The Motion Strongly Resisted by Counsel for the People.

When the writ of habeas corpus had been prepared by Justice BARNARD, it was at once handed to an officer, who proceeded to bring the prisoner before the Supreme Court. The officer did not have far to go, however, as the prisoner was only taken as far as the front steps of the General Sessions building, on his way to the Tombs, when the paper was ready for service. The Sheriff at once brought TWEED to the Supreme Court, where Judge BARNARD was in waiting, and the counsel on both sides having taken their seats,

Mr. GRAHAM said: We are here, if your Honor please, upon a habeas corpus granted by your Honor in the matter of WM. M. TWEED, who was indicted in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for an offense involving at the outside three years' incarceration in the State Prison, if he be convicted of it, with the right on the part of the Court to reduce his punishment to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine in the sum of $1,000, both or either, according as the Court may deem fit. Mr. TWEED was arraigned upon an indictment in the Court of General Sessions today. Time was given to him to enable his counsel to decide what course should be pursued in any defense they might oppose to the indictment. Mr. TWEED was then committed, on the motion of the District-Attorney, and one of the most extraordinary and astounding spectacles on the part of the presiding Judge was witnessed in Court, which, I will venture to say, and I have a right to speak with a little positiveness in the matter, has never been equaled in a Court of justice. The petition upon which this writ was granted I will read to the Court. It states that Mr. TWEED is imprisoned, is restrained in his liberty under an order of the General Sessions of the Peace, held in and at the City of New-York, and then after setting out that he is now committed or detained in such a way as to incapacitate his right to claim the present writ of habeas corpus. It then avers. That the cause or pretense of such imprisonment, according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioners, is the order of said Court made on the 10th day of December, 1871, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, by virtue whereof he is about being carried to the City Prison by M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, the officer charged with the execution of the said order by the said Court."

The writ has intercepted Mr. TWEED in his transit from the Court to the City Prison. The order, a copy of which is annexed, is entitled in the prosecution an indictment for felony, on motion that the said TWEED stand committed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison without bail until thence delivered up by due course of law. Mr. GRAHAM, reading from the petition, continued:

> "That your petitioner is desirous of being bailed upon the indictment on which the prosecution in the said Court is founded, it being, as your petitioner is informed and believes, an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "an Act to punish gross frauds and suppress mock auctions, passed April 9, 1853; that your petitioner has not as yet made any application to be bailed upon the said indictment to any Court or officer whatever, nor has any such application been made on his behalf."

Then in order to meet these words "without bail" in the order this averment is answered in the petition:

> "That the order of commitment, as originally made, and (as your petitioner is informed, believes and avers,) signed, did not contain the words 'without bail,' but they were added to the order on the suggestion of the Court against the desires of your petitioner's counsel before they made an application to admit him to bail, and public protest and remonstrance against the action of the Court in that respect, wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus issue directed to the said M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the County of New-York, commanding him to produce the body of your petitioner before your Honor at your Chambers, in the County Court-house, in the City Hall, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, forthwith, immediately, to abide by such order as your Honor shall then and there make."

In other words, this supposed-to-be lifeless statute of justice became suddenly slipped down from its pedestal and turned itself into the prosecutor of this defendant and made a motion against him, and with a view to anticipate the exercise of the right which is guaranteed him by the Constitution of the United States and by the Constitution of the State of New-York.

Mr. GARVIN read the averment to the indictment.

Mr. GRAHAM—We now submit to the Court, because it seems to be proper we should do it before we enter upon the testimony to establish the fact, whether the Court desires upon these proceedings that this commitment should be falsified. It alleges an untruth. A motion was made by the learned Judge himself; we are able to prove it by any number of the gentlemen of the Press who were within hearing distance, and who recorded it stenographically. The District-Attorney was placed in a position where he had apparently to sanction this action, and we are prepared to prove that the suggestion that the words "without bail" be interpolated in the order—it was originally made without these words—emanated from this Judge, and he made the request to the prosecuting officer, not only privately, but publicly, that he should make the motion in this petition.

Judge BARNARD—I cannot go into this matter in the habeas corpus. It is proper for you, if such a breach of duty was committed, to apply to some other tribunal than this. When I granted the writ I seemed satisfied that it was a proper case to have a defendant brought before me for the object of bail; and that being the object, I am prepared to hear anything upon it.

Mr. GRAHAM—I will state a point that I took in the recent argument before the General Sessions in the case of HAGGERTY and BAULCH—first, to quash the indictment, and secondly, to admit them to bail. In that instance I had the misfortune to waste my sweetness on the desert air. I trust, however, that upon this occasion this point will receive a little more consideration than it did then.

Judge BARNARD—That point I cannot hear you on—it is not in my Court.

Mr. GRAHAM—The point is in reference to the bail, Sir. The point I made was an extract from the treatise of Justice STORY on the Constitution of the United States, where he examines the provisions of the Federal Constitution in reference to bail, which is almost the same as the provision of the Constitution of this State. Mr. GRAHAM read the opinion of Justice STORY to the effect that excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor harsh and unusual punishment inflicted, &c. So we have the indorsement of that learned commentator upon the Constitution of the United States that the exaction of excessive bail in a case where reasonable bail ought to be received is such atrocious conduct as not to be looked for under a free government. And we have also the sentiment from him that under a free government such a check would hardly be expected to be necessary in its fundamental law. That there was to be in all instances such a sympathy on the part of public servants for fellow-citizens when accused of crime that every sense of leniency and mercy would prompt them to grant it under the Federal Constitution, even if there was no such language used in it. Now, if I understand the case of Mr. TWEED, it rises not beyond the dignity of exacting from him more than his own personal recognizance. In any other times than these we are now living in, when the atmosphere would not be charged with the pernicious elements with which it is now surcharged, there is no Judge in Christendom who would exact more bail from him if his own recognizances would not be received than would be security for his forthcoming to answer the most ordinary case of crime that could be presented against him. I understand the principle of law to be this, that bail is not so much a confidence in the party bailed as in the jailers whom he selects as the persons who are to retain and restrain his person until the time arrives when it is to be presented to the Court as an offering upon the altar of justice. And I find this sentiment sustained in a case which I will cite from. CHAMPLAIN *vs.* The People in the section of COMSTOCK, 1782—an action upon a recognizance. One of the points taken by the defendant in the action was that the declaration contained no averment that any indictment was found against him on the sitting of the Court at which he was bound to appear, and enunciating the principle that the recognizance was not only for a particular term, but that it was for every and all time subsequent, and that it was returnable until the party was relieved from the obligation of the recognizance by the action of the Court. But Judge BEDFORD seems inclined to treat this proceeding as though, if no application was made to admit Mr. TWEED to bail, it was an unqualified and absolute enlargement of his body. Instead of that it was merely deciding whether he should go to that jail, which the people have provided without expense to them for the confinement of all persons, or whether it would place him in a conventional jail until the time arrived when he should appear to answer this indictment. I now desire to call your attention to the statute upon which Mr. TWEED is indicted, and if I have any familiarity with criminal law—although I don't set myself in opposition to the legal Atlas upon whose shoulders this prosecution reposes—it does not seem possible to bring this case within the statute at all. Mr. GRAHAM read from the Second Revised Statutes, Fifth Edition, page 467, on "Mock Auctions," which provides upon conviction for this offense a term of imprisonment in the State Prison for not more than three years or in the County Jail for a period not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding $1,000. What is a cheat and fraud at common law? As I understand the staple of this indictment, it is that Mr. TWEED, by means of private tokens, fraudulently and criminally manufactured, lent himself to the abstraction or procuring from the treasury of this county large sums of money which were not due to any person whatever, and which were used for his own sole and exclusive aggrandizement, or else for that of himself and his associates. I call attention upon this point to the case of the People *vs.* Stone, where the law was felicitously stated by Judge SUTHERLAND. You will find from this comprehensive language the expression of the statute on fraud or cheat at common law. And this statute was intended to bring into the criminal jurisprudence of this State such offenses as at common law were indictable, but were attended with the lowest punishment provided by the statute against their commission. The object of this statute was not to enact a new crime, but it was to add a greater penalty to the crime. There was attachable to it at common law no case of conviction. Judge SUTHERLAND says, "The cheat or fraud charged in this indictment is not an offense punishable at law. It must be such as affects the people, or is calculated to defraud large numbers," &c. Now certainly the presenting of a false voucher to the Board of Supervisors of this county was calculated to cheat no large numbers, and in no way affect the public within the contemplation of the clause which I have now read to the Court. For the purpose of a criminal prosecution, to abstract money from the Treasury of the county is no more affecting the public than the common law definition of an indictable cheat, a fraud; than if the Supervisors were merely individuals. It is as a private transaction between it and them, although they are the representatives of the people, but in all respects it was as though he had obtained this money by means of false vouchers from the individual. The mere fact that they represent the public does not make the crime affect the public any more than it is affected by any crime against the individual. The theory of criminal law is that a violation of a criminal statute is not an offense against an individual, no matter how severely the loss falls upon him. In that view he commits an offense against society which is bound to throw its arm round every member to shield them from the commission of crime. You must remember that for every private purpose or for every public purpose the Board of Supervisors are as much an individual as though they were an actual individual, and while their conduct bears in its significance upon the public interests, it is, nevertheless, as much private conduct in every respect and for every purpose of the law, as though it was perpetrated for their own individual benefit and not for a trust. If these bills were alleged to be falsely manufactured in favor of GARVEY for plastering the new Court-house—were actually falsely made—they are mere private tokens within the meaning of the law, and they entail no greater detriment than if they contained in their results as to the defendant any one thing, and the Board of Supervisors as a set of individuals on the other. I desire to call attention to one more authority in this connection, the Fourth of Parker, 206, where you will find this element of common law stated and indorsed with a great deal of power by Judge CLINTON in Buffalo.

Judge BARNARD—In regard to the people being injured, or any other parties being injured, these are matters of reference, and must be brought out at the trial. The only questions that are brought before me today are—first, whether there shall be any bail, and secondly, how much?

Mr. GRAHAM—It bears on the amount.

Judge BARNARD—Bail is not a matter of right. It is a matter of discretion with the Justice. If a person is seen by a Justice, or the officer who brings him into Court, in the commission of a serious offense, he would be justified in refusing bail entirely. If, on the contrary, they become satisfied that the purpose of the law and the interests of the public do not suffer by taking bail, then it becomes a question of the amount.

Mr. GRAHAM—Then we ask the Court to fix the amount of bail in this case, unless the other side wishes to be heard in opposition to the application. The crime carries with it a penalty of three years in the State Prison, one year in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $1,000, and the Court has a right to vibrate between these three designations, and take such two of them, or any of them, as it sees fit.

Mr. O'CONOR—Your Honor having somewhat shortened the argument of the learned counsel for the accused, perhaps my remarks should in some respects be curtailed. Yet, as the general assertion has been made, that this indictment does not contain a charge of an indictable offense within the meaning of the statute in question, I suppose that I cannot rightfully rest upon what has just now passed. It is my duty to show to your Honor that the offense is an indictable offense, and that if convicted under this indictment the accused is liable to the full penalty imposed by the statute, be it a higher or a lower grade, as may be deemed expedient and proper, under the circumstances. Consequently, I will address myself, in the first place, to the indictment and the nature of the offense therein contained, and endeavor to show to your Honor that in case the accused should be convicted by a petty jury, under the indictment, he will be liable to punishment according to the law and the discretion of the Court. See, Sir, what the offense is. Leaving out the words that my friend read, and reading only that which he omitted, and which is really the precise point before your Honor. I will bring the statute to your attention: "Every person who, by means of gross fraud or cheat at common law, designedly and with intent to defraud, shall obtain from any person the signature of any person to any written instrument the false making whereof would be punishable, shall on conviction be punished," &c. The particular charge in the first count in this indictment is the procurement of the signature of the Mayor of the City of New-York to what may be called a certificate of audit, and that certificate of audit, inasmuch as it established the right to the payment of a sum of money by the Controller of the City of New-York to the person named in it, was one of those instruments the false making of which would be a forgery. Consequently the kind of signature obtained, and the document to which it was obtained were precisely of the description to bring this case within that branch of the act under which this indictment was presented. The next question is whether it was obtained, according to the terms of the indictment, by means of a gross fraud or cheat at common law; and, in considering this, I must refer for a moment to what the indictment says in this respect, and for that purpose it is necessary to look at one other statute and certain proceedings had under it. By the fourth section of an act passed in 1870 it was enacted that all liabilities against the County of New-York of a certain description should be audited by the Mayor, the Controller, and the then President of the Board of Supervisors, and that the amount which should be found to be due should be paid by the Controller upon the certificate of the officer named in that section. Then, Sir, the instrument in question was a certificate of audit under this act of 1870, and certified that these public officers had upon audit found to be due to the mechanic named as KEYSER in this case a certain sum of money, and that the paper thus signed entitled that party to receive the money from the Controller. The signature of the Mayor was obtained to that certificate by means which I shall presently name to your Honor. This Board of Audit had concluded that in any case where the Board of Supervisors were supposed to have cognizance of the validity of this claim previous to the passage of this act, or their committees had allowed a claim, that allowance should be satisfactory to the auditors, and, upon its production, should entitle the party holding it to receive the certificate of audit, which would entitle him to the payment of the money. It will be seen that in order to make these public officers, in the course of their duties, recognize a claim as valid, and pay it accordingly, it should have a certificate, signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors, stating that the claim, or bill, had passed the Board of Supervisors. Now, the Board of Supervisors, having jurisdiction, thereby gave a voucher and proof of liability, and these three auditors having concluded that such a paper presented to them should entitle the holder thereof to receive the certificate of audit and thus become entitled to payment. TWEED, according to the statement of this indictment, being himself President of the Board of Supervisors, for the purpose of enabling the party entitled to receive the certificate of audit for this large amount, signed upon that bill a certificate which conveyed the idea and implied it that it had been passed upon and accepted as valid by the Board of Supervisors. Now, Sir, what is the precise offense? Looking to the incipiencies of the fraud which Mr. TWEED is charged with having committed, it is that a certain bill or claim coming within the provisions of the act of 1870 had been presented to, passed upon and approved by the Board of Supervisors. That written bill or claim, he, in his official capacity, certified to showing that it was a valid claim against the county; and it specified the requisites under this act of 1870, that it was a certificate that that sum was due from the county, and that the party was entitled not only to receive it from the county through its proper County Treasurer, but was entitled under this act of 1870 to receive the audit of the amount without further investigation or inquiry. Now, that certificate which is charged to have been false and fraudulent and knowingly made for the purpose of effecting this fraud, was manifestly one of those false instruments which would not only deceive these public officers, but would deceive any trader in the market who was disposed to deal with Mr. TWEED, or deal with the individual in whose favor it was drawn, showing him to be entitled, not only to the money from the county, and to draw it from the county in its accustomed channel of payment, but also to get the additional evidence of the existence of the claim by which he might obtain the money due, under this act of 1870, from the Controller. Now, the question arises whether the fabrication of such a paper—it being false, not a forgery, you will observe; it being a false official certificate of the existence of a just and valid claim, which did not, in fact, exist, against the County of New-York—whether that was not a false token, a gross cheat at common law, because in its nature capable of deceiving not only these public officers but any one to whom it might be presented, and on the strength of which they may be required to make an affidavit to the holder or the purchaser. Palpably, it comes within all these ideas, and without dwelling upon a multitude of cases as might be done, I think we may safely, without any sort of hesitancy, especially under the observations that have fallen from the Court, rely upon the decision of your Honor, that this was a gross fraud. Can anything be more gross than a certificate setting forth that a public board, having authority to audit and pass valid claims, had regularly and officially passed upon and declared to be valid a dishonest claim against the City, by which the City is made to be indebted to the individual in question for the amount specified? Can anything be more palpably a cheat at common law? Now this is the character of the offense. It is not stating any mere simple lie that would not deceive an ordinary person; it is the fabrication of a false token, the fabrication of a token which in its form and shape is calculated to win the credit of any person to whom it might be presented, and to disarm ordinary caution and throw off his guard any ordinary person, as well as any public officer who may be called to act upon it. It is difficult to conceive, if the charges in this indictment be true, anything more clearly, plainly, simply, and palpably coming within the character of this offense charged in this indictment. And with great respect to your Honor, I apprehend that it would be a violation of all the decencies of an orderly and correct administration of justice when regularly constituted courts of justice, sitting for the administration of criminal law within your county, almost within reach of your Honor, had received this indictment, arraigned the prisoner, give him time to plead, and instead of their moving to quash the indictment, instead of their demurring to the indictment, instead of their raising any question as to the insufficiency in law of the indictment and of the charges it contains, that he should decline to plead, that he should decline to move for bail, that he should decline to quash the indictment, and while the prisoner is on his way to prison, rush across to your Honor and get a habeas corpus, which, of course, a Judge is bound to allow in any case, and notwithstanding that he alone sitting in Chamber should assume to determine summarily this great question, to anticipate the judgment of the Court and summarily determine it in favor of the accused. I here submit that thus far there has been no deviation from the propriety of official action, because we all know that it is the bounden duty of a Judge to allow a habeas corpus, and when the case comes before him, to act according to the law and to his own discretion in the premises. But I say that it would be highly indecorous for a Court to entertain a question of that description and summarily determine it in favor of the accused. The very fact stated by your Honor, that you could not with propriety summarily determine to quash this indictment, would seem to involve, as a necessary consequence, that you could not give the prisoner the benefit that would result from the order of quashing. Your order will not turn aside the indictment, but it will give the accused all the advantages for the present that could result from your undertaking to quash the indictment. I think I am justified in assuming from what has fallen from the Court on the appositeness of the case stated on the other side, on the familiar declarations of the law as to what are frauds and cheats at common law, that so far as the mere technical point of illegality is concerned, you will not come to any other conclusion than that the indictment must be admitted, for the present at least, as sustained. Now we come to the question whether bail should be given. Upon that subject Mr. GRAHAM has presented to your Honor certain general remarks, and has cited authorities upon the subject which are exceedingly apposite. They contain, in better terms than could be extemporaneously stated here, the one rule of law and constitutional principles upon this subject. It seems to be scarcely necessary to repeat what he said. The remark of Justice STORY is unquestionably sound, that this provision in the Constitution of the United States, and in the Constitution of the State of New-York, was hardly necessary in any free jury. After all, it contains nothing but the general admonition to our courts of justice, coming with the strong voice of the whole people, that the days of arbitrary and oppressive acts upon the part of the judiciary have passed away, and that justice must be administered fairly and impartially, with due regard for the sentiment of humanity, and with due respect not only for the rights of the public at large, but for the rights of the individual who may have, by chance, fallen under the suspicion of being guilty of a particular offense. That would be the law of this State, had there been nothing in the Constitution upon that point. Let us see what both Constitutions, State and Federal, say. They both say this: When bail is to be taken it shall not be excessive. That is all. The law, as upon the Constitution, dictated by reason and administered by an enlightened Judge, is that when a man comes before a Court, charged with a bailable offense—an offense which under the circumstances before the Court is deemed a proper one for bail—the Court shall not give him an empty sort of measure of justice. The bail to which the accused may be entitled must not be excessive. Then with great respect permit me to say that I think I am repeating the substance of the authorities on the other side, and the remarks of Mr. GRAHAM, that if this be a proper case for the allowance of bail that bail should not be of that monstrous and oppressive character in point of amount or number of sureties, that would place the grant as an idle grant, and useless altogether in his hands. I believe the universal practice of Courts has been in perfect harmony with this view of the matter. As far as I have any knowledge or recollection the amount in which a man charged with felony is held to bail has never been in any case very large. And I am entirely satisfied that in this case, if you should think it a bailable case, you will not exact an amount of bail that could in any degree be considered excessive. I believe in all modern practice the amounts on which parties are admitted to bail have been invariably small, such as would have the tendency to keep subject to the demands of justice the person of any great offender who has any considerable means. This brings me to the last and final question in this case, which is whether it is a case in which bail ought to be taken at all. I believe the constitution does not say that every man accused of crime shall be admitted to bail nor does any statute say so, nor has any Judge ever said so. It has frequently been said that bail is a matter in the discretion of the Court, just as the amount is in the discretion of the Court, with the single qualification, perhaps, that it is bound by general principles of reason and justice, and that, in determining bail, it should not be excessive. The other question is in no constitution or statute. It is submitted upon the great principles of justice and reason; but, nevertheless, absolute discretion of the Judge who may be called upon to determine whether the accused shall be admitted to bail or not. Now, this indictment is presented by the Grand Jury now sitting. How many more indictments they may intend to present is unknown. What was the general nature of the proofs before them is unknown. To a certain extent, they may be before the Court in which the indictment was found, and this question, whether bail shall be allowed at all, is one, with great respect, I beg leave to say, is vastly more proper for the determination of the Court in which the proceeding was had, and that in regard to the fact that the party has purposely evaded submitting himself to the consideration of that Court, should be recorded as addressing itself sharply to your Honor, and greatly influence your mind upon the question of bail, and to justify you in asking the reason of such a course. Something has been said by way of justifying the remarkable course pursued in the proceeding before Judge BEDFORD. What is the outrageous matter, as it is deemed, on the part of the defendant? It is this, that the District-Attorney moved in the usual way for a commitment, and that the Court signified its will that that should be granted, and proposed that the Clerk enter so much in the minutes. The matter was disposed of, of course. The counsel was there; the defendant was there; they were not discharged from the presence of the Court. The order which the Clerk had entered was completely under the direction of the Court, and it was not yet placed in any way in the hands of the officer having custody of the accused on the bench-warrant. Now, it is suggested that the learned Judge, at this stage, and before the thing had reached that sort of consummation which would place the accused in the hands of the Sheriff under the commitment of the Court, required whether it should not be a commitment without bail. Now, it was suggested this was an outrage. (Mr. O'CONOR here defended Judge BEDFORD'S conduct in this regard as right and proper.) It was a maxim of reason and of law that the Judge stood condemned when the guilty go free. And now we come distinctly and precisely to the question whether the accused should be admitted to bail at all. The offense is regarded to be very serious. It is admitted, however, to be within the statutory definition of a felony, which is an offense for which he may be imprisoned in the State Prison for three years. To a person of respectability and high position, I can imagine perhaps no more grievous punishment. There are many honorable men who would rather fall by the hand of the private assassin, who would rather die upon the scaffold, than be manacled and put among thieves and robbers. The punishment is not trivial. My friend did not mean to say it was. It is a grave and serious punishment from which it is fair to suppose that any man would be desirous to escape, and it might not, certainly would not, enter my thoughts to imprison him for one instant if I supposed there was any danger of avoiding justice;—in other words, if I don't believe there is the greatest danger of his avoiding justice. Your Honor must not be influenced by that. You must form your own judgments of the gravity of the offense, of the respectability of the defendant, of his position, and the fact that any bail you can exact would be utterly insignificant to him. These will go to show whether it would not be very doubtful indeed whether he would not evade justice if you were to admit him to bail. What is the offense with which he stands charged? It is that, holding a highland honorable position, President of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, in conjunction with the Mayor and the Controller, having charge and determining the indebtedness of the City to an unlimited amount, with the privilege, through one of his associates, of throwing round the necks, not merely of the present generation, but of future generations, a debt of any amount whatever that in the wisdom, or the discretion, or the folly, or the madness, or the fraud of these individuals, or any of them, they might might see fit to audit and certify. I say to any amount. Look at the act; you will see there is no restriction. The whole fee simple of the island, and the value of all its property, real and personal, might have been included in that debt, and it is not, perhaps, wrong to say that a vast amount of it was. Now this individual, enjoying high confidence, trusted by the majesty of the people sitting in supreme Legislature, set down and certified false claims against the City to an amount of which we have no conception. We can only indict him for one false statement at a time. Now, Sir, I claim that this is not a common offense; it is not one committed through impulse and excitement; it is the case of a public agent respected and confided in, who has taken his oath of office—his double oath of office—who has pledged his honor, having established an honorable name to defend the rights and interests of the people. These great eminent public officers, clothed in the sanctity of office, covered with the applause and plaudits of the people who elected them to power, possessing the respect and confidence of the community—such men don't steal $20,000 or $30,000 with opportunities of stealing millions and fail to steal much more. Now, I grant you have no right to convict him of having stolen more; but in this matter which addresses itself to your discretion, you must consider the scandalous desecration of office and the monstrous example the accused has set to others. The shocking tendency of such conduct to destroy by its direful example the harmony of the various departments, the tendency to taint the judicial ermine on its way, and to make bribery, corruption and fraud effective—these were the consequences of such a crime. I say, Sir, you are bound to vindicate the dignity of the ermine which you wear. You are bound to protect the sacred interests of this great community, and not to permit a case of such atrocious and pernicious guilt as this to evade punishment. Do not let any feeling of delicacy prevent punishment of the perpetrator of an offense so dangerous and mischevous as this is. And pray, Sir, upon what principle is it when these great principles and these important principles stand here pleading at your bar for a protection of the Judiciary, upon what principle is it that you should listen to the pleadings of some gentlemen assailing your heart—as I know your heart is kind and gentle—upon what principle is it that you should permit these to appeal to you and induce you to run the hazard of permitting this great offender, if offender he be at all, to escape justice by being permitted to go abroad upon small bail? There can be none but the one object I have referred to, a sentiment of tenderness toward a fellow-creature indulging in the passive surmise, if that can be indulged in after the action of the Grand Jury, that he may be innocent, as it would be a hardship on him as it would be in case he is innocent, to remain in close custody for a length of time—for a week or two, or three weeks, until such time as he can prepare, under advice of his counsel, to meet this indictment. What is there to appeal to you under that head? This is not a weak, sickly person. This is not an individual upon whom imprisonment will operate with any marked or peculiar severity. Our criminal prisons are now full of poor men, against whom indictments have been found, against whom justice has been directed, who are confined in this cold Winter, with their children famishing, perhaps, for want of that protection and nourishment which imprisoned parent or husband might avert them if they were out. He may be innocent, he may be acquitted, but yet, poor fellow, he has no such friends around him. He has no wealth to support his family. He has no wealth to provide himself in prison with enjoyments, and there he must languish upon prison fare, and his babes must find new food from public charity or as best they may. The law cannot interfere and save him. Alas, poor fellow, he has no friends to appeal to. These things are unavoidable and must be submitted to under the pressure of those demands which public justice makes. And in the case of this accused you inflict no serious hardships or punishment of any description. He will be restrained of his liberty, but he may have almost every other enjoyment of life. He will be placed in the society, perhaps, but that is not very probable, of culprits of a low and inferior grade, who have not filled the high state he has, but he is already placed by the Grand Jury in the companionship of that class of culprits by a thing far more stringent and effective than any bonds or prison-walls could do to make him associate with them. But that finding you are not at liberty to gainsay until the trial, and until then he is in the moral association of the worst of these. And now, Sir, to conclude what I have to say upon that

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Anticipated Recovery of the Prince of Wales.

Departure of the Royal Family from Sandringham.

Important Action in Switzerland Against Ultramontanism.

Bill to Partially Renew the French Chamber Rejected.

Prompt Removal of Catacazy by His Government.

The Indian Chief Cochise Invited to Washington.

RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE.

Convalescence Commenced—No Further Danger Apprehended—The Queen and the Members of the Royal Family Leave Sandringham.

LONDON, Dec. 16—11 A. M.—The first bulletin of the condition of the Prince of WALES today is as follows:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 16—9 A. M.—The convalescence of the Prince has commenced, and progresses slowly but steadily.

LONDON, Dec. 16—2 P. M.—The Prince of WALES has now entered upon the first stages of his recovery. There is every indication at Sandringham that the danger is over. The members of the Royal family who were summoned thither in such haste, and have remained there all the week, are preparing to leave. Her Majesty, the Queen, will return to Windsor today, probably accompanied by the Princess LOUISE. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE has already returned to London. No noon bulletin from Sandringham appears today, and it is announced that it has been discontinued.

LONDON, Dec. 16—4 P. M.—The Queen, accompanied by the Princess LOUISE and other members of the Royal family, arrived at Windsor Castle this afternoon, by special train from Sandringham.

LONDON, Dec. 16—6 P. M.—The following is the latest bulletin:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 16—5 P. M.—Today His Royal Highness has been more tranquil than at any time since the fever declared itself. His progress in all particulars is satisfactory.

No further bulletins will be issued to-night. The next will appear at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Prohibition by the Swiss Government of Jesuit Schools and Communities—Defeat of the Measure for the Removal of the French Chamber.

BERNE, Dec. 16.—The Federal Assembly has passed a bill interdicting the establishment of Jesuit communities or the employment of Jesuits as doctrinal teachers in Switzerland.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—A bill which was recently introduced in the Assembly providing for the partial removal of the Chamber, has been rejected by the Committee which had it under consideration, by a majority of one.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Letter to Cochise, the Apache Chief, from the Secretary of the Interior—He is Invited to Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The following letter has been written by the Secretary of the Interior to COCHISE, the noted Apache Chief:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.

TO COCHISE: Your Great Father the President desires your happiness and prosperity, and wishes to be at peace with you and all your people. To convince you of his friendship and good wishes I am authorized to invite you, with LOCO and VICTORIA, to come to Washington, where you can see your Great Father and the Secretary of the Interior, to be assured from their lips of the truth of this letter. If you conclude to come to Washington, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. NATHANIEL POPE, will make arrangements for your visit, and will provide for the payment of your expenses.

Assuring you again of the sincere friendship of your Great Father, the President, as well as of my own desire to promote your happiness and prosperity, I am your sincere friend,

C. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior.

Information furnished the Department by Superintendent POPE, who left for Arizona with this letter last night, leads to the expectation that COCHISE will accept the invitation, and come to Washington some time early next year.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Prompt Removal of Catacazy—Postal Changes—Case of the Georgia Senatorship Decided—Treasury Statements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Official advices from Minister CURTIN at St. Petersburg, received today, are to the effect that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has ordered CATACAZY to leave America when he has accompanied the Grand Duke as far as St. Louis, and that the Russian legation will be placed in charge of Baron DANTZAS, Secretary and attaché, until the arrival of a Chargé d'Affaires, who leaves at once.

POSTAL ORDERS.

The Postmaster-General, to-day, ordered the extension of the mail service on the West Wisconsin Railroad from Menominee to Hudson, forty five miles, at an additional cost of $2,290 per annum. Mail service was also ordered on the steam boats of the Lake Champlain Navigation Company from Lake George to Ticonderoga, forty miles, during the season of navigation, at $500 per season.

REPORT ON A CONTESTED SENATORIAL SEAT.

The Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges have decided to report adversely on BLODGETT'S and favorably on NORWOOD'S claim to a seat in the Senate from Georgia.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $758,600.

Shipments of fractional currency	$337,400
Shipments of notes	2,300,000
The Treasurer holds as security for National bank circulation	369,534,600
And for public deposits	15,249,000
National bank notes in circulation at this date	329,265,566
Internal revenue receipts today	324,068
For the month	6,116,393
Total for the fiscal year	62,342,210

The following are the balances in the Treasury at the close of business today:

Coin	$108,393,919
Coin certificates	34,887,500
Currency	8,125,171

San Francisco Burglars.

A number of burglars, while ransacking the residence of Gen. THOMAS L. CASENEAU, of California-street, San Francisco, yesterday morning, awakened Capt. CASENEAU, a son of the General, who shot and wounded one of them. They all escaped. The Police are now searching for them. It is believed there are two gangs of burglars, recently from the East, operating here extensively.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE THREE CHIMES.

A CAROL.

BY RICHARD ATKINSON.

The bells are ringing across the snow—
Across the snow in the Christmas Eve;
Now wild and sweet, now faint and low,
This song the voices weave.

We sing a requiem, sad and slow,
To the sainted rest of days of yore;
For men must come, and men must go,
In the quick years evermore.

We ring a chime—and a happy chime—
To the troubled hearts of men that be;
As came a voice of olden time,
On the shore of Galilee.

But fair of all is the last sweet chime—
We ring of the years and years to be
Ere cometh the golden harvest time
Of immortality!

IN SIR RUPERT'S ROOM.

I.

I felt so young and inexperienced to enter on an engagement of trust and responsibility, such as I knew that of a governess to be, that when I drove to my first situation I saw nothing of the beauty which surrounded me. I went through the wide-spreading park, and saw nothing of the rich vast extent of green, of its silvery gleaming waters, of its giant spring-clad trees. I could only sit quite still in the corner of the long luxurious carriage, and clasp my hands and cry in my heart that I would try with all my might to make my pupil love me, and to do well whatever I should have to do. And when Crayden Abbey came in sight at last, I looked upon its thick red walls and heavy stacks of chimneys, thinking, in a vague and dreamy way, that it was a very grand old place, but still wondering above all, Would my pupil love me? Could I do all that I ought to do?

In a long oak-wainscoted room with four narrow stone-mullioned windows down one side, I sat, after my solitary tea, waiting for the promised visit from my pupil. I had waited for a considerable time, when Lady Hurst brought her in to me.

And such a winsome child she was! Ah, little Dolly, 'tis twenty long, long years since you came in to me that night, and, leaving your mother's side, threw two little arms about my neck and pressed two warm red lips upon my own; but from that moment, I, who had been feeling so inexpressibly lonely in the big strange house until you came, took your little image into the inmost depths of my heart, and through those twenty years it has lain there undisturbed, loved and cherished always, with a more sacred, if a sadder love, dear, than could have been if you were now a happy and a beautiful young mother in your turn.

"This is Dolly, Miss May," said Lady Hurst, laying her white ringed hand with ineffable tenderness on the child's bright hair which fell to her waist in rich, wide, natural waves—"This is Dolly; and I would not let her come before, because I knew you would have no rest after her coming, and therefore your only chance was to take it before."

She left Dolly with me then, and went to dinner, but later, when the child was gone to bed, she came in again and sat down before the fire, telling me all I should be expected to do in my new position, and speaking kind and encouraging words to me. We talked a long time of my little pupil; and the mother's voice, naturally rather chill and haughty, thrilled with unutterable pride and tenderness. And while I watched the firelight play upon her rich dress and gleaming jewels, I wondered many things about this mother's life, so wrapt and folded was it round her youngest child.

"Perhaps Dolly may be a little too much indulged among us all," she ended, smiling a contradiction of her words; "but I hope not; though being our only little girl and several years younger than her brothers, and the only one always at home with us, she is perhaps more thought of. Besides which, she is such a little winning thing, and such a pet with us all. I fear that her father is really inclined to spoil her. His loving indulgence would be dangerous for another child; but I hope it will do Dolly no harm." The voice was so very content, so very confident, that I could not help smiling too.

"My reason for wishing for so young a governess," resumed Lady Hurst, "was this: I want you sometimes kindly to join in the child's play, as there are few children near us of her age and position. I am sure that you will sometimes amuse as well as instruct your little pupil, and I hope we shall be able to make you happy in your new home."

Need I tell how gladly I promised to do so, or how grateful I felt that night as I stood at one of my narrow deep-set windows, looking over the wide fair moonlit park, and thinking how kind had been my reception and how truly and dearly I could love my little pupil?

"I will take you over the house now, Miss May, if you would like," said Dolly after breakfast next morning, in her quaint little half-shy, half-patronising way. "Would you?"

I told her I should like it very much, and we went together, sometimes walking, sometimes running along the intricate, endless-seeming passages, and in and out of the high richly-furnished rooms, and Dolly told me what they were called, and who occupied them, and the history of many a rare and valuable curiosity. What a grand old house it was! I felt as if I never should be able to venture alone about it. I knew that if Dolly had not been with me then, I should have lost myself irrecoverably. Even when she only darted on before me into one of the rooms, or up one of the staircases, I felt so bewildered that I hastened after her lest I should lose sight of my little guide.

"Shall we go on to the unused part, Miss May?" she asked, her light feet dancing at my side; "or shall you be frightened?"

"I don't think I shall be frightened in this very clear daylight, Dolly," I said with great apparent deliberation. "Are there ghosts about then?"

"O, plenty of ghosts," she laughed softly, "plenty. But we'll go on, as you say so. We'll go into Sir Rupert's room, Miss May—shall we?"

"O yes," I said readily, "which is Sir Rupert's room?"

"I'll show you," rejoined Dolly, a little gravely; "we shall come to it presently."

We turned into a long arched corridor, lighted by small high windows, round which the ivy grew so thick that, though it was carefully cut, its depth, shadowing the narrow windows, made the noonday light in there a rather heavy and oppressive gloom.

"There are no inhabited rooms down here," Dolly said, "and no one comes here except Sir Rupert's ghost, as the boys say. But, of course we don't believe that sort of thing, do we?"

"Only as the boys' joke," I answered promptly, having a firm conviction that governesses ought not to allow their pupils to encourage a belief in ghosts.

"Oh; of course there are no ghosts really," said Dolly, with a little bit of awe in her lustrous eyes. "Yet, do you know that none of the servants will pass the end of this corridor after dark?"

"Very silly of them," I put in conclusively.

"Yes, it is silly," replied Dolly, thoughtfully; "and yet do you know, Miss May, I was frightened, too, a good while ago?"

"Were you, really?" I inquired, gazing with feigned astonishment into the beautiful little upturned face.

"Yes, I was indeed. I never liked to come anywhere near here except in broad daylight, and with somebody. But Hugh and Harry laughed at me, so I left it off. But I can never leave off believing one thing. Sometimes, Miss May, I've heard—noises in Sir Rupert's room; and though the boys laugh more than ever at that, and say it is my fancy, I know it isn't. I couldn't fancy odd noises such as I never heard before, could I, Miss May?"

"You might change natural and innocent sounds, by your fancy, into mysterious ones, dear," I said, dropping the subject. "Is this Sir Rupert's room, then?"

"Yes."

We were entering a large, very dimly-lighted chamber, with a high dark wainscot, from the rich carving of which hung heavy cobwebs, stretching from group to group of fruit and leaves and flowers; while the delicate moulding between was lost and buried in the undisturbed dust of many years. A grand old oaken bed stood opposite us; but the hangings were moth-eaten and colorless, like the soft dust-laden carpet, over which the child stepped lightly and unwillingly, holding my hand all the time, and pulling me on when I wanted to stop and look at the curious and beautiful workmanship around me.

"Come," she whispered; "don't stand just here among the—stains."

"Let us sit down, then," I said, "in this deep window-seat, and you will tell me why this is called Sir Rupert's room."

"This is the worst place of all to sit in. But never mind, if you like it," said Dolly, with an odd little attempt at fearlessness. "Are we to sit on this great cushion? The moths *are* eating it quickly, aren't they? O, I haven't been in here before in such a time; and—and I think we won't mind going into the inner room today, will we?"

"I thing we have seen quite enough for one day," I answered, seeing she was anxious for that reply. "Which is the inner room? Is that great door the entrance to it?"

"Yes. In there is a kind of dark closet, and when you are inside you can pull a handle, and the wainscot on this side slides over the door and hides it entirely. But papa says the machinery is all rusty now, and will not move. That's the key of the door hanging up beside it; but papa goes in sometimes, so that isn't rusty. I don't think there's anything inside except all the big old pictures out of this room piled against the wall there."

"I see, dear; and who was Sir Rupert?"

"O, I'll tell you all the story if you like," said Dolly, in a low serious voice, as she nestled beside me on the deep window-seat in the gloomy room. "This house, you know, Miss May, was quite old in those times when King Charles was fighting against his people, and his people fighting against him; and my great-great-great-grandfather was one of those people who"—here the little lips grew rather tight and stern—"went against his King. He ought not to have been living in this house really, because Sir Rupert was the oldest brother; but Sir Rupert hadn't any wife or children, and didn't care to live anywhere particularly, but liked to go about with the King and the soldiers—of course he fought on the right side—so he sold this Abbey to his brother, who had it full of servants and people that were all Puritans. Then there was that terrible battle, you know, when King Charles was beaten, and all the cavaliers had to hide away wherever they could. And late that night my great-great-great-grandfather opened the window and let poor Sir Rupert creep into the house to find a shelter. They were on different sides, you see, about Oliver Cromwell and King Charles, but of course they loved each other because they were brothers—though papa says all brothers didn't love each other in those days—and Mr. Hurst brought Sir Rupert up here, and brought him nice things to eat and drink, and never told any one. He locked that outer door upon him, and felt he was quite safe here; but if he heard any alarm, he was to keep in the little room, and slide back the panel. Of course poor Sir Rupert felt himself safe in his brother's house, and used to come out of his closet a good deal, and walk about here. But one evening, just as he was coming out to breathe a little fresh air, he saw a man, a horrible Puritan servant with short hair, jump in softly from the window-sill, and stand there, and tell him Cromwell's soldiers were behind. Sir Rupert knew that the man who had betrayed him was one of his brother's servants; he knew his brother couldn't fight against his own side, even for him; and he knew that he couldn't kill a whole troop. So he—he just raised his pistol, Miss May, and shot the man dead on—on that very spot at our feet where the stain is; for he had never ventured to go further in, after he had seen Sir Rupert's figure in the doorway. Do you know that these rooms are so far away from the cheerful part of the house, and the walls are so thick, that nobody heard the shot, and Sir Rupert was standing quite still there, and the dead man was lying quite still here, when Mr. Hurst came in on one of his visits. They had not said one word to each other; but one brother was holding out his hand sorrowfully, and the other was holding his forgivingly—and both were very, very sad—when a crowd of soldiers followed their guide through this window. O, Miss May, musn't it have been a dreadful, dreadful sight, especially to Mr. Hurst, who knew he couldn't prevent them taking his brother? But they did *not* take him, Miss May, after all. There was a terrible fight here—here on this very floor—and they left Sir Rupert dead in the doorway, just where he had been all the time. Certainly it was his own fault that he was killed, as he wouldn't let them take him alive, and he had fired the first shot too; but it was a shameful thing for so many to fight against one. Before he died he had killed two of them, Miss May—two more besides his brother's servant. Now you know why the carpet is so stained. O, isn't it a terrible story? And it is that very fight that I can sometimes hear—scuffling and struggling—and, O, all so distinct. Let us go now; shall we?"

I saw that the child had wrought herself into a painful state of excitement in telling the story; and so, while I soothed and quieted her, we left the room together.

II.

The months passed so smoothly, pleasantly and uneventfully in my new home, that Christmas seemed to come upon me almost unawares. I was very happy, in spite of that lonely-heartedness, which is always, I think, inseparable from a governess' life; and I loved my little pupil so dearly that, even if I had had a happy home to go to for that happy time, I could hardly have borne to leave her. Hugh and Harry were at the Abbey now for their Christmas vacation, and they and Dolly and I had grown to be very firm and merry friends together. They were bold, daring boys, pleasant and good natured; but I never wondered that the gentle, brilliant, beautiful child, my little one, should be the idol of the house. Day by day she seemed to grow deeper and deeper into all our hearts—if she possibly could grow deeper into her mother's than she must have been from her birth. I used to notice, even with a trembling fear, how that mother's calm face would brighten with a wonderful warm light at only the distant sound of the light step or gleeful voice, and how Sir Hugh's rapid impetuous tones would soften tenderly, and his quick eyes fill with a deep and quiet love at touch of the tiny caressing fingers.

Great days there were at Crayden Abbey through that Christmas time, and at all the other great houses within reach of us, where there were children to come home and to be entertained. And at all these parties I was proud and glad to see how my little one, in her radiant childish beauty, reigned a fairy queen among other children. What her mother felt, seeing this, I could often guess—guess sometimes with a pang of bitter pain.

Of course there were many nights that Winter time when Sir Hugh and Lady Hurst went out alone, and the boys and Dolly and I had the big old house to our selves. A merry, noisy, echoing place we made of it then, you may be sure.

On this night that I am going to tell of, Sir Hugh and Lady Hurst were to dine at a distance—so far off that they started quite early in the afternoon. Dolly stood in the hall, talking to her father and me, while we waited for Lady Hurst to come down-stairs.

"Take care of your little sister, my lads," said Sir Hugh, as the boys dashed in and pulled up suddenly, for they still stood in a little wholesome awe of their father; "and take care of Miss May, too; and enjoy yourselves as much as you can; and don't expect us till you see us, for our coming home appears to me extremely uncertain. Here's mamma; another kiss, my beauty."

This was to Dolly, who sprang into his arms, and laid her little bright head upon his shoulder.

"Good-bye, papa; I'll take care of them all."

This was one of Dolly's favorite jokes, and we always laughed at it, just as if we had never heard it before.

"That's right, dear. Now I shall know they are all safe," said Sir Hugh, his eyes full of a smile that was good to see, as he felt the warm little cheek against his own! "Good-bye, my treasure! good-bye, my best little treasure!"

Lady Hurst sailed down the broad oak stairs, holding up her white velvet skirt in one hand, and a rare and brilliant bouquet in the other. Dolly had taken her fur cloak from the maid, and now came forward with it. But when she held it up, daintily and demurely, her mother dropped the frail flowers and the rich white dress, and kneeling down upon it on the marble pavement, to bring her face on a level with the child's, clasped her closely to her.

"Dolly, darling, the little arms are too short yet; put them round mother's neck instead."

As she knelt so, the child fast in her embrace, the flowers crushed and unheeded at her feet, the father looking down upon them both with a curious glad pride and tenderness, a strange, incomprehensible fear stole over me, a fear of their leaving me alone with the care of their darling, and for a minute the responsibility seemed greater than I could bear. Only for that minute did I feel it, though. When we all stood together to watch the carriage out of sight, we were the gayest little party possible.

"Miss May, will you consent to hide and seek?" asked Hugh, beginning at once to follow his father's advice, and enjoy himself.

"Yes, willingly; if Dolly and Harry like it."

"Oh, yes, we like it!" they both cried at once; and I said we would begin at once, as it would not be light very long, and then we could play firelight games in the school-room.

They answered delightedly, and we raced each other along the passages, while the echo of our rapid footsteps and our laughter went before.

It was a grand house for hide-and-seek; and I enjoyed the game as thoroughly as the children did.

"Just one more find—just one more, please, Miss May," pleaded Dolly, when I, feeling the short winter afternoon was drawing in, proposed to change the game. "I have a plan, and I want just one more hide, please," she went on, her little feet dancing, as they always did, when she was earnest and excited: "I have a plan; just one more hide, please. Hugh, it's your turn to seek."

She watched Hugh out of sight with impatient eyes, then she whispered her plan:

"Miss May, you and I will hide in Sir Rupert's room. Hugh will never, never guess it; because—because he knows I'm a little bit frightened of being there—at least, that I used to be. So he will never look there, and never find us—never, and our side will win. Would you mind, though?"

I mind, if she did not!

"Then come now, quick. Harry will lock us in, won't you, Harry? and hang the key up again where it is now; then hide yourself somewhere, as far away as possible. O, what a good thought it is! Hugh *never* will guess."

The light feet ran down the gloomy darkening corridor, I following closely, for Dolly had fast hold of my dress all the time. We went gaily together into the great high room, walking heedlessly over those faded stains on the colorless carpet. When Harry took town the key, and I saw how large and massive it was, an odd little shudder crept over me; but before I could speak, he had opened the door, and Dolly, half curiously, half timidly, stepped in, still holding me so that I could not but follow immediately. Harry hung the key upon its hook again, and then ran off.

Dolly still held me in the darkness, and I was very glad. I felt almost afraid of her passing from my touch, as well as from my sight. Presently we grew accustomed to the blackness; and Dolly even whispered, laughing softly, that it would be greater fun still, if we could slide the panel back, so that neither Hugh nor Harry could find us. For my own part, I felt relieved that we could not; and I said I fancied Hugh would hardly be able to find us as it was.

"I don't really think he will," cried Dolly, in her gleeful voice. "I don't seem a bit afraid now, do you?"

"No; but I want to feel what the place is like. Let me go a moment, pet."

But when I moved my hand along the walls, I felt nothing but dust and cobwebs, until it came against the pile of old pictures propped there. Dolly's groping fingers had just seized mine again, when we could hear the noisy opening of the door at the other end of the long outer room, and we guessed rightly that Harry was found, and that Hugh had a good idea of our hiding-place.

"Stop, stop a moment!" exclaimed Dolly, in an excited whisper; "I'll go behind the big pictures. I won't mind the dirt."

Before I had time to stop her or help her, she was, I suppose, safely hidden under the boards and canvas, for her voice had a half-muffled sound when she told me she was "all right now."

At that instant I heard the key put into the lock, and through the open door-way came a little light at last.

"Miss May, I declare!" shouted Hugh, pulling me triumphantly from the narrow room. "Now, where's Dolly? Not far off, I'll be bound."

He was just going back to seek Dolly, when Harry, guessing her stratagem, and pleased to delay his brother's triumph, pulled him back, turned the key upon his sister, and, with it in his hand, ran off, shouting that our side was not beaten yet.

This, of course, assured Hugh that Dolly was hidden in the closet; and he turned and followed, crying that this was unfair, as it certainly was. But Harry had had a good start, and was the better runner, too.

"Dolly, my darling," I cried, wishing with all my heart that I was locked into the darkness with her, "come close to the door, and talk to me. You will not mind being by yourself a very little time. Hugh is gone for the key; he will be back in a few minutes."

I heard a movement of the boards, and I waited.

"Come close to me: with only the door between us, Dolly."

"I cannot," answered a distant, muffled voice; "the things have slipped, and I cannot get out now till you come and move them. I don't mind, Miss May, dear. I'm not afraid—don't you mind."

I ran to the other door, and called and listened, but I heard no sign of the boys' return.

"Do you hear them coming now?" questioned Dolly's distant voice, when I had regained my old position.

"Not yet, dear; but they must come in a few minutes."

And again I ran and shouted; but the dismal corridor only echoed my own frightened tones, and gave me back no answer.

"Dolly dear," I cried again, through the key-hole, only wanting to hear her speak, "Dolly, I am here."

Then the little weak voice answered me.

"Miss May dear, I feel so strange, just as if I couldn't breathe. And I hear odd sounds—do you?"

"No, darling, nothing. Perhaps you hear the boys."

"N—no. Will they come soon?"

"I think so, pet; I am going to hasten them now. I shall only be a minute or two away."

"Don't go yet," the child pleaded; "wait a little minute. Hugh is sure to come. It is *so* dark."

Then I put my mouth to the key-hole, and spoke to my little one again.

"Do you hear me, darling?"

"Yes."

"Then, Dolly, dear, if I sing your favorite hymn, will you sing it with me? We should be more companions so; and it would do us good and cheer us."

She began the hymn at once, without waiting to answer me; and I joined her, singing as loudly as I could, glad that my plan had succeeded so well. But presently I missed the little smothered voice, and I stopped, calling out to ask her why it was.

"I can't, Miss May"—the answer seemed more faint and distant now, though my ear was at the keyhole; "I feel as if I could do nothing. Don't go."

"I must, my darling," I cried, in untold fear; "I must go for Harry."

I fled along the passages, calling at every step, stopping at every door and window, with the same cry, "Hugh! Harry! boys!"

At last, through one of the staircase windows, I saw them, and I darted from the house and followed. I was just in sight of them, when I saw Hugh seize Harry, who laughingly held the key up at arm's length out of his brother's reach. As Hugh sprang to grasp it, Harry flung it from him heedlessly—flung it, in one moment, over the stone wall of the kitchen garden; but none but myself could see that it fell into the old deep unused well. I saw the key drop, though I did not hear it; and I looked for one helpless moment down the shaft, while Harry's cry was half laughter, and Hugh's angry exclamation pierced me where I stood. Then I ran wildly back to the house, seeing nothing and hearing nothing by the way. I sped in through one of the servants' entrances, shouting as I ran, to tell them to send men to Sir Rupert's room with tools to break the door. I knew they heard and understood me, though I never stopped to say it; and I fled on breathlessly up the stairs and along the corridor, crying now, in my passionate eager fear, that I was coming to rescue my darling. But this I knew, I cried below my breath, in the death-like muffled fear which was clinging round my heart.

"Here I am, my pet," I whispered, bending to the key-hole; "you shall be let out in a moment now."

But no answer came from my imprisoned child.

"Speak to me, Dolly dear," I cried, my voice shrill and tremulous; "just one word."

And I listened with beating heart for the distant voice. But no answer, not even a faint, faint word, came back to me.

"I am so lonely here without you, pet."

No answer still.

Then I beat at the door wildly, crying—literally shrieking—for help. I heard footsteps hurrying up the distant stairs, and I called to the servants to make haste, breaking off in that cry to plead again with my little one for just one word.

"Dolly! darling! Dolly! Dolly, answer me one word, my dearest."

The steps came on through the passage and into the room, and a crowd of curious or troubled faces gathered round me. Some one took my hands from the door, and I started back, uttering brokenly my thanks and gratitude.

One heavy blow upon the door broke it a little, but did not open it. My glad exultant cry pierced the thick panels.

"*Now* we are coming, Dolly dear, *now* we are coming;" and while they tried a second time in vain, I wrung my hands, still crying with all my useless strength, "Now, darling! *now* you are to come to me."

The door burst open; then I felt suddenly blinded and bewildered by looking into the darkness beyond, and I crept back a little way. The men clustered into the narrow closet. Hugh and Harry, foremost of them all, were groping in the dark as they called their little sister's name.

With a new and sudden strength I pushed the crowding forms aside, took the heavy pictures easily in my shaking hands, and moved them away as if they had been of feather's weight. Then, even in the deep gloom, I could see her—I often see her so, even now, in my troubled dreams.

With the little white figure in my arms, the long bright hair hanging against me—one tangled, clotted mass touching my hand with a touch that wrung my heart with a sharp and shuddering agony—I came out from the darkness.

I think they all drew back from me as I bore her through them, but the crowd of horror-stricken faces followed me afar off, as I tottered from that gloomy room with my darling.

My darling! Ah, it was too hard just yet to think that this little bleeding form, in its soiled and stained white dress, was not my little one, but that she lived already another life than ours, far, far away from us all, in a white robe that never should be stained nor spotted more.

I laid her on her own little bed in the softened lamplight; I washed the little white shoulder that had been so cruelly bitten; I washed and brushed the soft rippling hair, and then I sat beside her, and my eyes were aching, aching as they were fixed upon the little white still face.

I know not who came or went; I know not if any one stayed with me. I know not how many hours I sat so; but at last, late—very late—in the Winter night, whose chill I could not feel, I knew that the door had opened for the mother to come in. I heard each footstep, as if it fell upon my own heart, while she came up to the side of the little bed opposite me.

I slowly lifted my heavy eyes, in which all life and light seemed to have died forever, from my little one's face to the one that bent above it—a face I could hardly have recognized. My lips moved; I was trying to tell the mother how I had killed her child; but no sound came. I fancied I was speaking fast and loud, but though the words were framed by my tight stiff lips, no sound followed. Looking across the bed, the mother strangely, coldly signed to some one to take me away. They raised me, and led me toward the door, while the figures all melted slowly and mistily from around me, leaving nothing distinct but that wild, cold look with which I had been sent from my darling's side. My feet tottered, my head swam. I suppose I drew back as they forced me on; I suppose I would not let them take me away. I know I fancied I was dying too, and wanted to die there beside the child whom I had killed; but at that instant Sir Hugh, his face fierce and cruel in its anguish, shut the door with his own hand against me. Then, through the closed door, there followed me one thrilling agonized cry—a cry like which I never have heard cry since, like which I hope that I may die before I hear a cry again; and then all the dreary world was blotted from me in a sudden, heavy, lasting darkness.

Many and many a Winter day I spent in my own room, apart from all sound in the great silent Abbey, too ill and weak to move, after the terrible blindness had left me. Sometimes a pitying face would look in upon me, sometimes a pitying word be said, but never a loving one, never a tender one. I did not wonder that only the servants came to see me. I knew how hard it would be for any one who had loved Dolly to bear to look upon my face. So, one early, early morning, as soon as I was able to walk, I crept away to my darling's grave, and from there, when the sun had risen, I crept further out into the wide cold world, which seemed to me, just then, only a vaster lonelier grave than the one on which my fevered cheek had rested.

I did not know until long afterward that I had been alone at Crayden Abbey with the servants through all those weeks; that Lady Hurst and Sir Hugh had left it after the funeral, for the mother's heart was broken, and they feared her life or reason going, if she stayed in the memory-haunted place. That is twenty years ago, as I said; and Sir Hugh and Lady Hurst have never returned to England. Mr. Hugh and his wife and children live at the old place now; but the long gloomy passage has been built up, and there is no entrance now to Sir Rupert's room. Sir Hugh's grandchildren have not even heard of its existence, nor do they ever hear the "scuffling struggling sounds," which must have frightened my darling to death in that rat-haunted darkness, even before the savage bite was given—the sounds that she used to say she heard in that past time, when she fancied Sir Rupert's ghost fought still at times with his betrayer.

Twenty years! and I have never told this tale before. I do it simply now, without preface or appendix. It matters not where I lived before those few months which I have told of, and which seem to hold my entire life; it matters not where I have lived since. The name I have given here is not my own; yet is my little story true—most sadly, pitifully true.—*The Belgravia Annual.*

The Gulf Stream.—The Gulf Stream issues, as we know, from the Gulf of Mexico, but it is possible to follow its course across the Carribean Sea, where, passing between the Antilles, it arrives from the Atlantic, and afterward flows to the north-west at the rate of a quarter mile an hour until it enters the Gulf of Mexico. From this gulf the Gulf Stream takes an easterly course toward the Bahamas, along the north coast of Cuba; but, after rounding Florida, it bends northward, and passes between the latter and the Bahamas, in the channel which separates Florida Cape from the Islets of Bemini. Here the current has a speed of 1 mile per hour, a breadth of 8 miles, and a depth of 250 fathoms. From the channel of Bemini the Gulf Stream proceeds directly northward, at a rate which decreases gradually from 6¾ feet per second at Bemini to 4 feet at St. Augustine, the distance between these two points being about 70 miles, during which the breadth of the current increases from 8 miles to 11¾. From St. Augustine to the Bay of New-York the Gulf Stream takes a north-easterly course, parallel with the land, and conterminous with a cold current which flows from the north to the south between the stream and the American coast. In this part of its course it continues to increase in breadth from 11¾ miles at St. Augustine to 31¾ at New-York; meanwhile its speed decreases from 4 feet to 2½ per second. The depth of the sea along the course of the current is many hundred fathoms, and the distance between St. Augustine and New-York is 180 miles. On quitting the Bay of New-York, the Gulf Stream takes an E. N. E. direction to the South of Newfoundland, skirting the cold current, which goes down to south-west as far as New-York, following the east coast of Newfoundland. By the time the Gulf Stream, after a course of 200 miles, reaches the south of Newfoundland, it has attained a breadth of about 80 miles, while its speed is only 2 feet per second; but the current continues to run in the same direction toward Europe for other 300 miles, with a speed which is from 2 feet to 0.6 feet, and a breadth increasing from 80 up to 200 miles. The Gulf Stream, when it has attained a distance of 750 miles from Bemini, separates into two branches, the one proceeding southwards toward the coast of Africa, at a speed of 0.6 feet per second, the other taking a northerly course toward Iceland, along the shores of the British Islands, and running about 200 miles, at a rate which decreases from 0.6 to 0.3 feet per second, the breadth of the current meanwhile increasing from 100 to 105 miles. When the stream reaches the neighborhood of Iceland it sends off a branch which skirts the south coast of that island, afterward taking a direction north-west toward the polar current of the east coast of Greenland, which it seems partly to follow in its march southwards. As to the main stream, it inclines to the east after passing the extreme north of Scotland, and then runs to the north-east, along the west coast of Norway, until it ends its wanderings in the Icy Sea.—*Nature.*

Reminiscences of Beethoven.—Ferdinand Hiller has recently published some interesting sketches and reminiscences of Beethoven. They are the more welcome as coming from the hand of one of the very few who were permitted to see the great man on his death-bed and record his last words. In March, 1827, tidings of Beethoven's serious illness came to Weimar, where Hiller was studying music under Hummel. Master and pupil started for Vienna. The keen, frosty air, the excitement of sledging, and the genial companionship, seem to have made the youth forget the troublesome thoughts which probably crossed the mind of the elder pilgrim. Hummel, on his arrival at Vienna, found his worst fears realized—Beethoven was suffering from the dropsy. The travelers were surprised on the occasion of their first visit at finding him comfortably seated by the fireside in his study. After cordially greeting Hummel, and saying a few kind words to Hiller, Beethoven inquired eagerly for Goethe, but the conversation necessarily halted occasionally, for visitors had to write in pencil all their answers, and the process was tedious. "I have been in this state for four months," he exclaimed; "I shall lose all patience!" Passing from the subject of his own health, he inveighed bitterly against the prevailing bad taste in art matters, and the "dilettantism which is the ruin of everything in Vienna." The Government and high authorities then had their turn. "Write a set of penitental psalms and dedicate it to the Empress," he said to Hummel, who wisely discarded the well-meant advice. He then talked familiarly about his nephew, remarking "they hang the small thieves, but the big ones are allowed to go scot-free." The popularity of the Italian opera in Vienna annoyed him. "They say, 'Vox populi, vox Dei.' I never did believe in that saying." The second was a sadder visit. Beethoven was in bed, groaning with pain. His lonely life and sense of desolation contrasted sadly with that of his friend Hummel, who had been recently married. "You are a happy man," he said; "you have a wife who loves you, who takes care of you, but I, poor wretch—" and he sighed deeply. He then showed them a picture, lately presented to him, of the house in which Haydn was born. "It has made me as happy as a child to see the birthplace and cradle of so great a man!" He talked to Hummel about Schindler. "He is an excellent fellow; who took a great deal of trouble on my account. I have promised to help him in his concert, which will be given shortly. But nothing will come of that. Now, I wish you would do me the favor to play in that concert." Hummel promised he would, and was faithful to his promise. On the occasion of the third visit little passed that was worth recording. Beethoven's bodily powers were failing rapidly. He talked with gratitude of the kindness of our Philharmonic Society, which had forwarded him a present of a hundred pounds, but it was a great effort to talk at all. "I will write a grand overture and a grand symphony for them," he said, acknowledging his obligation. Hiller saw the dying man for the last time on the 23d of March, 1827; not a word escaped his lips, but he looked lovingly on those who soothed and sustained him in his last hours. He died two days afterward.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

Physiology for Women.—Women, in all classes and degrees of society, have more to do with the preservation and duration of human life even than men. It has been argued that, inasmuch as even the brutes know instinctively how to take care of their young, so must women be able to do the same. But the human infant is the most helpless of creatures, and nothing is more lamentable than to witness the anxieties and agony of the young mother as to how she should manage her first-born. In no system of education are women taught the structure and requirements of the offspring which will be committed to their charge; and certainly no error can be greater than to suppose that the senses and instincts are sufficient for teaching man as to his physical, vital and intellectual wants. The enormous loss of life among infants has struck all who have paid attention to the subject, and there can be no question that this is mainly owing to neglect, want of proper food or clothing, of cleanliness, of fresh air, and other preventible causes. But women are the wives and regulators of the domestic households. They also constitute the great mass of our domestic servants. On them depends the proper ventilation of the rooms, and especially the sleeping-rooms, in which all mankind on an average spend one-third of their lives. Children are too often shut up all day in crowded nurseries, and when ill, are subjected to numerous absurd remedies before medical assistance is sent for. Their clothing is often useless or neglected, the dictation of fashion rather than of comfort and warmth being too frequently attended to. The cleanliness of the house also depends on women, and the removal of organic matter from furniture and linen, the decomposition of which is so productive of disease. Further, the proper choice and preparation of food is entrusted to them—all these are physiological subjects, the ignorance of which is constantly leading to the greatest unhappiness, ill-health and death. Among the working classes it is too frequently the improvidence and ignorance of the women which lead to the intemperance and brutality of the men, from which originate half the vice and crime known to our police offices and Courts of justice. Additional arguments for the study of physiology by women may be derived from the consideration of—(1) the effects of fashionable clothing—the tight lacing, naked shoulders, thin shoes, high-heeled boots—often subversive of health; (2) the great objects of marriage—the production of healthy offspring—and all the foresight, care and provision required, but too often neglected through ignorance, to the danger both of mother and child; (3) the proper employment of women, which should be regulated with regard to their conformation and constitutions; and (4) nursing the sick, which is one of the most holy occupations of women, and which would be much more intelligently done if they possessed physiological knowledge. Doubtless those who regard this study as too difficult and technical for young men, will decry it also for women; yet it so happens that for them nothing is so truly interesting as this science. Women in all ranks of society should have physiology taught to them. It should be an essential subject in their primary, secondary and higher schools. So strong are my convictions on this subject that I esteem it a special duty to lecture on physiology to women, and whenever I have done so, have found them most attentive and interested in the subject, possessing, indeed, a peculiar aptitude for the study, and an instinctive feeling, whether as servants or mistresses, wives or mothers, that that science contains for them, more than any other, the elements of real and useful knowledge.—*Prof. Bennett, in Nature.*

The Effect of Oratory.—In the United States the culture of speech-making begins almost before the culture of thought. Indeed, not long after a few words and ideas have found some lodgment in a young mind, they are casually and cursorily shaken up within it by the demand for an "oration" on some impossible thesis. Fact and history are necessarily awanting to such juvenile spouters, wherefore they are forced to concoct their exercitations partly from imagination and partly from imperfect data. They are encouraged to be theorists before they become cognizant of truths. So universal is the Yankee propensity to orationizing, that to it must be attributed in no small degree the singularly metaphysical and theoretic character of ordinary American reasoning, even on the commonest matters of social or political life; still more those rare and monstrous forms of argument they are wont to advance in international negotiation. You find your neighbor at a dinner-table, in defiance of Baconian maxims, elaborately generalizing from one particular. No people in the world has equal talent for the ornamental expression of nothing. Tracing the effect of this on all popular thought, all popular opinion, all popular action,—it is to substitute "smartness" for learning—plausibility for fact—to dissolve instead of to crystallize truth in words. Few Americans estimate a word at its correct value. Few of them seem to feel it to be a precious thing not to be squandered; not to be abused to set untruth or commonplace or unreality; a thing which wielded with exactness and care carries in it a glorious might, but which thrown out with slovenly or shallow incaution is a folly or a sin. To be ready in expressing the results of study and thought is a faculty of faculties: to cover with thin and melting flakes of eloquence an undergound of ignorance, is to spread delusion for the weakest and most numerous of mankind.—*From a New Book by Author of Ginx's Baby.*

Meum and Tuum in War.—It cannot fail to have occurred to the reflective reader that, quite independent of taking away, the question of using or not using articles alighted upon must give rise to the discussion of several nice points of war ethics. The most cantankerous of beaten enemies could hardly find fault with one's using such things as frying-pans and cooking-pots. Billiard-tables, pianos, and harmoniums too, might be used each in its proper fashion. But circumstances alter cases, especially in war. If one is cold, and dry billets not handy, then is it proper or improper to burn musical instruments? That is the question. We solved it; we burned the instruments. Excellent fuel they were, so dry and well seasoned. Furniture we burned too. Excellent for that purpose it was, especially billiard-tables. As to my own taste, I prefer coal-fuel; but if timber must be used, then give me, if not a grand piano, a good massive billiard-table. Perhaps the use to which we applied carpets, as Winter drew on, may elicit some expressions of dissent from hypercritical people. Our fellows made over-alls and leggings of them, for warmth and solace, if not for ornament. People whose notions of German soldiers' war attire are formed on the appearance of those spruce and dapper troops they may have seen paraded under the Linden, can form no idea of the wild harlequinade that war license tolerates, especially as to the nether limbs. What with requisitioned carpeting and gaudy horse-cloths turned into leggings, our fellows' walking extremities gleamed with all the colors of the rainbow. A good soldier, if he be not an officer, will turn all things which his conscience has relegated to the category of meum to present account. His capacity for bodily abstraction is insignificant. Having no trunk, only a knapsack, he can only appropriate, with any hope of removal, the veriest trifles. Officers are on a different footing; and the higher the rank, the greater his facilities. One magnificent chance the Jägers had of converting tuum into meum, and I will make bold to say, all things considered, a perfectly honest one. The second company Fifth Silesian Jägers chanced to hold possession of the Palace of St. Cloud, and I amongst them, on the memorable 13th of October, when the shells of Valerien and the Bois de Boulogne, maliciously hurled for no strategic reason that we could discover, set the palace on fire, burned it about our ears, and sent us forth to sleep all night in rain too, on the open. Up to the hour of conflagration, the treasures of this palace had been guarded with such religious care that, to my full belief, only one article had been requisitioned—namely, a porcelain memento, of no intrinsic value, taken from the Empress' bedroom. When flames broke out, and were found to be inextinguishable, we were all ordered to take what we liked. I secured, through bursting shell-fire, flaming wood, and falling ruins, three vases, a tea-service, some drinking-glasses, and a few books, &c. To my apprehension, all these trifles are invested with the quality of meum, as much as if I had bought them for hard cash. There are vases and vases, there is old Sèvres-ware and new Sèvres. Having explored the palace through some hours preceding the conflagration, I had stood admiringly over many a vase of surpassing beauty and inestimable worth. They were then sacred. I did not even touch them. At 4 P. M., I might have had them for the taking, or, indeed, any thing else transportable. But to have reached them, I must have explored, through flame and bursting shell, a distant block of the palace. With many a regret, I missed my prize; flame crept round and round, then a crash, and then fell vases, statues, and all into one abyss of fire. All night, and all next day, the ruins continued to burn, filling the air with a nauseous effluvium from scorched silken hangings. Night closed on a pandemonium-like scene. For acres, the gravel plateau was covered with statues, vases, and books rescued from the library, about two-thirds of the contents of which were saved in tolerable condition, although for some days already the library roof had been destroyed by shell-fire, and rain had come in. Soldiers moved about, draped in all manner of fanciful garbs. Around the stalwart shoulders of some, silken hangings were wound shawl-wise; others trailed yards upon yards of lace and embroidery. One fellow moved about, wrapped in the Empress' silken bed coverlet. Under the red glare of fire, and amid the statues, he might have passed for a magician. One jolly fellow, yielding to a prompting of fun, laughingly said he would make me bomb-proof, and thereupon began to wind me round and round with bullion-lace. Another followed suit, and then others, until the very weight of precious metal was more than I could stand under. This item of bullion-lace I seemed to fancy mine; but a certain traveller, living in the rear, and neither a Frenchman nor a German, acted as though his notions of meum and tuum were even more indistinct than my own.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Salmon Fishing.—An idea of the expense to which the luxury of salmon fishing has risen of late years may be formed from the fact that the fishings on the Tweed, at Edinmouth, which, but a comparatively short while ago, brought the annual rent of only £21, now let for more than £200. Such is the desire to secure salmon fishing at any price, although the sport itself is daily becoming more precarious.

There are few places now like the famous Fall of Kilmorac, on the Beauly, in Inverness-shire, described by Mudie, where it is said that the pool below the fall is very large; and as it is the head of the river, in one of the finest salmon rivers in Scotland, and only a few miles distant from the sea, it is literally thronged with salmon, which are continually attempting to pass the fall, but without success. Formerly, by the side of the leap, on a flat piece of rock, a kettle used to be kept boiling, into which the salmon frequently, on missing their spring, fell and were boiled alive. The Frasers of Lovat—who were lords of the manor of Beauly—would often entertain their friends on such occasions, under a canopy erected near the stream.

Not only, moreover, are these monarchs of fresh water fish getting less and less abundant in our waters, but their individual size is much inferior, on an average, to what it was formerly. It is said that Prof. Wilson, himself an enthusiastic angler where there was anything to be caught worth the excitement, once landed a salmon which weighed sixty-four pounds. As late as within fifty or sixty years back, large quantities of salmon were annually taken in the Thames. But the introduction of steam-boats, the great increase of the river traffic, and—most potent cause of all, perhaps—the floods of poisonous drainage emptied into the river, drove the fish away by degrees.

The Thames salmon, however, even in their most abundant days, were never equal in favor to those of the more northern rivers. It has been argued by competent judges that, even under the most favorable circumstances, salmon would not again frequent the Thames in any large quantities, the river being too southern. We could afford to forget that the "silvery Thame" once boasted an abundance of the noble fish, if our other more celebrated salmon streams had not become so lamentably poor in fish population. The statistics of the produce of the principal rivers of Scotland and Ireland for some years past have been published from time to time, and a comparison of some of the modern returns with the more ancient accounts would be highly interesting. For instance, the Earl of Strafford wrote, in 1638, that the fishery at Derry produced to the Crown that year 240 tons of salmon, which sold at £15 per ton. In 1845, the seven years' average of the Foyle (Derry) was 140 tons, and the price, at an average, was about £100 per ton. Pennant tells us that as large a quantity as 320 tons was taken in the Bann in 1760; and Stanihurst, writing about the year 1584, declares that the fishermen of Lough Neagh, and of the "noble northern river, the Banne, complain more often for bursting of their nets with the over-great take of fish than for any want." A very endurable sort of Irish grievance this, we should imagine. The fact seems to be that the salmon and civilization do not work well together. In the colder and less frequented latitudes, salmon are still abundant; but the increase of population and the consequent invasion of hitherto remote and secluded spots, have done much to damage the salmon supply of the British rivers.—*Once a Week.*

English Universities.—Camford to visit is a charming place; it seems to breathe of quiet, of patient monastic study and noble wisdom-bearing silence. Its gray stones are as if strewn with the hoar of antique and classic pedantry. As you pass through its groined passages, cross its cloistered quadrangles, survey its stately halls or worship in its venerable churches, you think that here at least learning has found her proper seat; sequestered from the rough passions of the world, secure from the intrusion of vanity and debauch, silent with Herself, Her duty, and Her God. It ought to be so, but it is not. I know not why it should not be. The passage through those splendid portals no gold should buy, no rank should gain. It should, with all the honors and comforts of these noble foundations, be free to any son of England who has the worth and wit to win the right. Surely you should shut from thence your maudlin or your fool, your *roué*, your turfman, your fashionable lounger, whatever his name or estate; and open these serious gates alone to the sons of work and thought and duty. As it is, in this rank soil, many a promising grain of wheat is choked and smothered amidst the strong growths of folly and sin, while the husbandmen look on, their hands too idle or too craven to weed them out. Depend upon it, you select company of ecclesiastics, dons and tutors, if you don't set about this reform yourselves, a healthy tide from without will sweep into and around your cosy haven, and drift you out to perdition with the foul wreck you have permitted to accumulate about you.—*From a new book by the Author of Ginx's Baby.*

Some Russian Statistics.—Some interesting statistics have been published relative to the intellectual and material development of Russia during the last three years. The unsatisfactory state of public education is accounted for by the deficiency of teachers. There are 622 professorships in the Russian universities, and of these 202 are vacant, viz., 14 in the University of St. Petersburg, 19 in that of Moscow, 7 in that of Dorpat, 10 in that of Warsaw, 27 in that of Odessa, 38 in that of Kieff, 42 in that of Kazan, and 45 in that of Kharkoff. The number of middle schools in Russia is 98, and there are 199 vacancies for teachers, which there is at present no prospect of filling up. The newspapers, on the other hand, increase both in number and circulation. There are 90 periodicals in St. Petersburg alone, and the Post Office sends to the provinces 80,327 copies of daily papers, 40,116 of weekly ones, and 60,743 of periodicals which appear once a month. The paper which has the largest circulation in the provinces is the official *Government Messenger*, (13,650;) next comes the *Son of the Fatherland*, (11,320;) then the *Exchange Gazette*, (10,037,) the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, (7,001,) the *Golos*, (5,290,) and so on. But the greatest progress has, of course, been made in the commercial and industrial departments. In 1860, the value of the exports was 168,031,587 roubles, and of the imports 138,181,745 roubles; in 1870, the exports were sold for 351,578,853 roubles, and the value of the imports was 315,407,400 roubles. The foreign trade of Russia has thus increased by 128 per cent. in the last ten years. The increase in the imports, moreover, is not a normal one, for it is caused to a considerable extent by the importation of arms, rails, machinery, and other articles for which there is not a constant demand. The exports consist chiefly of rye, wheat, oats, &c. (163,000,000 roubles,) flax, hemp, bacon, cattle, skins, hops, and wood. The largest trade is with England (exports 170,000,000 roubles, imports 107,000,000;) next comes Prussia, who took 67,000,000 roubles worth of the exports, and imported into Russia 125,000,000 roubles worth.—*Pall-Mall Budget.*

Paris Balayeurs.—One of the principal localities in which the *balayeurs* reside is beyond the Jardin des Plantes, in the Quartier St. Marcel. Here alone they number, including their wives and families, some 6,000 or 7,000. An occupation more fatiguing or less attractive than that of the *balayeur*, male or female, it would be difficult to imagine. Their employment is of the most laborious, and their remuneration of the smallest. Their ordinary daily routine is monotonous and regular in the extreme. They generally go to their beds early in the evening and sleep till midnight, when they put on their coarse working garments and, after having taken some refreshment to support them in the fatigue they are about to undergo, they assemble at 1 A. M. at a given point, where, before proceeding to their labors, they are mustered with the regularity and exactitude of a corps of soldiers. Their number being ascertained, the names of the defaulters and the reason of their absence being noted by their chief, they are told off in detachments, under the orders of experienced foremen, to the different localities in their charge, and at which they are obliged, under a penalty, to arrive before 2 A. M., the hour their duties begin. The number of *balayeurs* in a detachment differs considerably, according to the nature of the district assigned to it. The proportionate number of women in each detachment varies, from the same reason, considerably. On the asphalt of the Boulevards where the dirt to be cleared away is either dust or soft mud, the proportion of women is large; in other parts, where there is much heavy refuse and dirt, the men are more numerous. The principal portion of the sweeping is performed by women, who are provided by the municipal authorities with long brooms suitable to the work, while the labor of filling the carts falls on the men. Their labor continues unceasingly from 2 A. M. till 9, when they simultaneously leave work to return home. This routine goes on the whole year—Winter and Summer, wet or dry, hot or cold—without intermission. The men earn, on an average, three francs, or about half a crown a day, the women and apprentices (for the craft is a sort of guild) about tenpence.—*The Silver Shaft.*

Journey of a Young Lord.—Young Bantam, with his tutor, accompanied this distinguished party from London to Paris, from Paris to Vienna, from Vienna to the Danubian Provinces, to Constantinople, Athens and Rome. He was observant, was well primed by his tutor, conversed with his father on elementary politics, and was petted by Princes who desired to maintain good relations with England. He received the Pope's benediction. As with other young persons, when his mind began to work it became eager to afford visible evidence thereof; so the young Lord wrote a book. It is the fashion nowadays for youthful Lords, Baronets and gentlemen of wealth to make grand tours in out of the way regions, and to record their hasty observations and necessarily limited generalizations in books that not many years afterward they are glad if others are as willing to forget as themselves. "The Danubian Provinces: with notes social and statistical: by Lord Bantam," was not the worst of such productions I have seen. It related very simply what he had experienced; recorded opinions founded on facts; and being written by an Earl's son and to be had at all the libraries could not fail to gain a temporary notoriety in middle-class drawing-rooms. I may select a specimen from the chapter on "Rowmania." "Lord F. and I went to call upon the Prince of Rowmania. He did not look like a Prince. He was bandy-legged. I did not wonder, therefore, when I was told that his people did not like him. While he was talking to papa he said he was a good deal on horseback. He also said he had to keep horses saddled day and night, because every few weeks there was a revolution, and he had to ride away for his life. I asked him why he did not cut off the heads of the people who rebelled. He said that if he were to do that he would have no subjects left. It struck me, on the other hand, that it would be better to do that than to have one's own head cut off, and my father said, 'there were precedents for that opinion of a ruler's duty to himself.' Coming away, another remark of Lord F—— particularly struck me, namely, 'that it was a wonder any one should persist in trying to govern when it was so plain his efforts were unsatisfactory to the people; but that the ambition of ruling often makes men insensible to its absurdities.'"

Simple as were young Bantam's observations, there was found to be an unconscious satirical flavor about them, which one or two clever journalists utilized for home application.—*From a New Book by the Author of Ginx's Baby.*

ORIGIN OF POE'S RAVEN.

Let us take the several steps of the process by which, according to POE's own account, the "Raven" was manufactured. He commenced with the intention of composing a poem that should suit at once the popular and the critical. The first consideration was that of extent. If any literary work is too long to be read at one sitting, the important effect derivable from unity of impression would be lost, or at least greatly impaired; for where two sittings are required, the affairs of the world interfere, and everything like totality is at once destroyed. Following up this argument, the question then arose—how long should a poem be? The conclusion was, that to enable it to be read comfortably at one sitting, the intended poem should not be of a greater length than of about one hundred lines. The "Raven" is, in fact, a hundred and eight. His next thought was on the choice of an impression or effect to be conveyed; "and here," says POE, "I may as well observe that, throughout the construction, I kept steadily in view the design of rendering the work universally appreciable." His conclusion—for which he gives a prolixity of reasons—therefore, was that the impression must be one of sadness, and that the poem must be of a melancholy tone.

"Beauty, of whatever kind, in its supreme development, invariably excites the sensitive soul to tears. Melancholy is thus the most legitimate of all the poetical tones."

His next consideration was whether there was some "artistic piquancy" which might serve him as the key-note in the construction of the poem. What, then, so suitable for this purpose as the employment of the refrain? Since the application of the refrain was to be repeatedly varied, it was clear that the refrain itself must be brief; for there would have been an insurmountable difficulty in frequent variations of application in any sentence of length. A single word, therefore, would make the best refrain. What was the refrain to be? It must be sonorous and emphatic, and in full keeping with that melancholy which the poet had predetermined as the tone of the poem. The long *o* is the most sonorous vowel, in connection with *r* as the most producible consonant.

"In such a search it would have been absolutely impossible to overlook the word 'Nevermore'—in fact, it was the very first which presented itself."

The next *desideratum* was a pretext for the continuous use of the one word "Nevermore." It would be awkward to have a single word monotonously repeated by a reasonable being. The refrain must, therefore, be uttered by a non-reasoning creature, capable of speech; and, very naturally, a parrot, in the first instance, suggested itself; but was superseded forthwith by a raven, as equally capable of speech, and infinitely more in keeping with the intended tone.

The poet had now gone so far as the conception of a raven—the bird of ill-omen—monotonously repeating the one word "Nevermore" at the conclusion of each stanza, in a melancholy tone.

The next question was, of all melancholy topics, what, according to the universal understanding of mankind, is the most melancholy? Death, was the obvious reply. And when is this most melancholy of topics most poetic? When it most closely allies itself to beauty. The death, then, of a beautiful woman is unquestionably the most poetical topic in the world; and the lips best suited for such topic are those of a bereaved lover.

Combine, now, the ideas of a lover lamenting his deceased mistress, and a raven continually repeating the word "Nevermore." Let the lover begin by a commonplace query, to which the raven should thus answer; then, a query less commonplace; then a third, still less so; and thus on, until at length the lover—startled from his original nonchalance by the melancholy character of the word itself, by its frequent repetition, and by a consideration of the ominous reputation of the fowl that uttered it—is excited to superstition, and wildly propounds queries of a far different character—queries whose solution he has passionately at heart; propounds them half in superstition and half in that species of despair which delights in self-torture; propounds them, not altogether because he believes in the prophetic or demoniac character of the bird (which, reason assures him, is merely repeating a lesson learned by rote,) but because he experiences a frenzied pleasure in so modelling his question as to receive from the expected "Nevermore" the most delicious, because the most intolerable, of sorrow.

At this stage, POE assures us, the poem had its beginning—"At the end, where all works of art should begin; for it was here, at this point of my preconsiderations, that I first put pen to paper in the composition of the stanza:

"'Prophet,' said I, 'thing of evil! prophet still, if bird or devil,
By that heaven that bends above us—by that God we both adore,
Tell this soul, with sorrow laden, if within that distant Aidenn
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore.'
Quoth the raven, 'Nevermore.'"

This was to be the climax of the poem—and of all the stanzas the most vigorous. "Had I been able," says POE, "in the subsequent composition, to construct more vigorous stanzas, I should, without scruple, have purposely enfeebled them, so as not to interfere with the climactive effect."

Originality in the rythm and metre was another important part of the composition; and POE maintained that nothing even remotely approaching the stanza of the "Raven" had ever been attempted.

Where, then, were the lover and the raven to be brought together? Not in a forest or in the fields, as might have seemed the natural suggestion—for "close circumscription of space is absolutely necessary to the effect of insulated incident; it has the force of a frame to a picture." It was determined, then, to place the lover in his chamber, which, in pursuance of the ideas already explained on the subject of Beauty as the sole true poetical basis, must be richly furnished.

The raven must come in by the window. The night must be stormy. The bird must alight on a bust of Pallas—for contrast of marble and plumage—because the lover is a scholar; the bust of Pallas being chosen, first, as most in keeping with the scholarship of the lover, and secondly, for the sonorousness of the word Pallas itself.

Now, all this is very ingenious, and has a wonderful air of truth about it; but when we remember POE's own favorite artifices of composition in which he delights to give to a sketch of pure imagination the appearance of the most gospel truth, we are inclined to be sceptical. There is too much of the real fire of genius, breaking forth in wild, involuntary song, in the "Raven," as in his other poems, such as "Ulalume," "Lenore," or "Irene," for us to accept such a cold-blooded confession as geuine.—*Once a Week.*

THE CORRELATION OF NATURAL FORCES.—The correlation of vital and physical forces continues to be a subject for philosophical research; and among points of interest, there is none more interesting than that which relates to thought and its manifestations. It is evident, say the investigators, that the mechanism for the production of deep thought, effects the conversion of energy far more perfectly than that which produces simply emotion. When a thought is expressed by some outward action, there is a less development of heat than in contrary cases—that is, when no muscular movement takes place. Experiment has shown that the amount of heat developed by the recitation to one's self of emotional poetry, is in every case less when the recitation is oral—that is, muscular expression. This accords with the well-known fact that emotion often finds relief in physical demonstrations, which diminish the emotional energy by converting it into muscular. On this question Prof. BARKER, of Yale College, remarks: "Chemistry teaches us that thought-force, like muscle-force, comes from the food, and demonstrates that the force evolved by the brain, like that produced by the muscle, comes not from the disintegration of its own tissue, but is the converted energy of burning carbon. Can we longer doubt," he adds, "that the brain is a machine for the conversion of energy? Can we refuse to believe that even thought is, in some mysterious way, correlated to the other natural forces, notwithstanding that it has never yet been measured?"—*Chambers's Journal.*

PLAY-BILLS.—The play-bill is an ancient thing. Mr. PAYNE COLLIER states that the practice of printing information as to the time, place, and nature of the performances to be presented by the players, was certainly common prior to the year 1563. JOHN NORTHBROOKE, in his treatise against theatrical performers, published about 1579, says: "They used to set up their bills upon posts some certain days before, to admonish people to make resort to their theatres." The old plays make frequent reference to this posting of the play-bills. Thus, in the induction to "A Warning for Fair Women," 1529, Tragedy whips Comedy from the stage, crying:

"'Tis you have kept the theatre so long
Painted in play-bills upon every post,
While I am scorned of the multitude."

TAYLOR, the water-poet, in his "Wit and Mirth," records the story of FIELD, the actor, riding rapidly up Fleet-street, and being stopped by a gentleman with an inquiry as to the play that was to be played that night. FIELD, "being angry to be stayed upon so frivolous a demand, answered that he might see what play was to be played upon every post. 'I cry you mercy,' said the gentleman, 'I took you for a post, you rode so fast.'"

It is strange to find that the right of printing play-bills was originally monopolized by the Stationers' Company. At a later period, however, the privilege was assumed and exercised by the Crown. In 1620, JAMES I. granted a patent to ROGER WOOD and THOMAS SYMCOCKE for the sole printing, among other things, of "all bills for playes, pastimes, showes, challenges, prizes, or sportes whatsoever." It was not until after the Restoration that the play-bills contained a list of the dramatis personæ, or of the names of the actors. But it had been usual, apparently, with the title of the drama, to supply the name of its author and its description as a tragedy or comedy. There is probably no play-bill extant of an earlier date than 1663. About this time, in the case of a new play, it was usual to state in the bill that it had been "never acted before."

Modern play-bills may be described as of two classes, in-door and out-of-door. The latter are known also as "posters," and may thus manifest their connexion with the early method of "setting up playbills upon posts." SHAKESPEARE'S audiences were not supplied each with handbills as our present playgoers are; such of them as could read were probably content to derive all the information they needed from the notices affixed to the doors of the theatre, or otherwise publicly exhibited. Of late years the venders of play-bills who were wont urgently to pursue every vehicle that seemed to them bound to the theatre, in the hope of disposing of their wares, have greatly diminished in numbers, if they have not wholly disappeared. Many managers have forbidden altogether the sale of bills outside the doors of their establishments. The in-door programmes are again divided into two kinds. To the lower priced portions of the houses an inferior bill is devoted; a folio sheet of thin paper heavily laden and strongly odorous with printers' ink. Visitors to the more expensive seats are now supplied with a scented bill of octavo size, which is generally, in addition, the means of advertising the goods and inventions of an individual perfumer. Attempts to follow Parisian example, and to make the play-bill at once a vehicle for general advertisements and a source of amusing information upon theatrical subjects, have been ventured here occasionally, but without decided success. From time to time papers started with this object, under such titles as the *Opera Glass*, the *Curtain*, the *Drop Scene*, &c., have appeared, but they have failed to secure a sufficiency of patronage. The playgoer's openness to receive impressions or information of any kind by way of employment during the intervals of representation have not been unperceived by the advertiser, however, and now and then, as a result, a monstrosity called an "advertising curtain," has disfigured the stage. Some new development of the play-bill in this direction may be in store for us in the future. The difficulty lies, perhaps, in the gilding of the pill. Advertisements by themselves are not very attractive reading, and a mixed audience cannot safely be credited with a ruling appetite merely for dramatic intelligence.—*All the Year Round.*

RELIGIOUS CHANGES IN ITALY.—It is not easy to form an exact estimate of the numbers of Italians who have left the Church of Rome in order to attach themselves to one or other of the proselytising bodies; because the "Free Evangelical Church," believed to be the most numerous, has not published any formal statistics. All, however, will agree that this work, on the whole, has been fishing with the line, not with the net. Generally speaking, as each part of the country has gained its freedom, the Vaudois and "Free Evangelical" Brethren, and later the Wesleyans, have effectively planted themselves in all the great centres, and have also many small outlying congregations in the country districts. Up to April, 1870, the Vaudois report gave thirty-four Italian stations exclusive of their valleys. These form a line of posts dotted from Pignerolo, at the mouth of the valleys, across North Italy to Venice, and down the Peninsula to Sicily. The largest stations were Pinerolo, Turin, Venice, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples and Messina. The habitual attendance at worship was not quite 3,400. There were also over 1,500 children in day schools. Their Theological College is in Florence. The Wesleyans claim, I believe, about half the Vaudois number of converts. Besides several congregations, they have some excellent schools, both for the higher and lower classes. The Wesleyans at home support this work most liberally. Last year, representatives of thirty-three congregations of the "Free Evangelical Church" met in Milan, to arrange bases of organization and put forth a declaration of principles: GAVAZZI took an active part in their proceedings, and is a member of their Evangelization Committee. Not all the congregations, however, of these "brethren" were represented on that occasion; while in Milan and Florence and elsewhere the rolls of their members considerably surpass those of the Vaudois; probably, therefore, they muster not fewer than the Vaudois and Wesleyans together. Thus, allowing for the usual annual increase, and for the recent opening of Rome, probably 12,000 to 15,000 Italians with their families are attached to one or other of these bodies. Further, there are a few large schools not definitely connected with either of these bodies, such as the large "Evangelical Schools" in Naples and those of Rev. Dr. VAN NEST in Florence, in which several hundred children, including many Roman Catholics, are receiving a good education with careful Bible teaching. Dr. VAN NEST has also an excellent orphanage for training female teachers and servants.

It is still more difficult to estimate the extent of the Church Reform Party; as, with a few exceptions, they have not come publicly forward in an organized shape. PASSAGLIA'S address to the Pope, signed by nine thousand priests, was the most notable manifestation; for though that address was only aimed at the temporal power, it was well known that PASSAGLIA cherished ideas of reform analogous to those of ROSMINI and GIOBERTI; while many of the signers of his address were well known to be ahead of him in their reforming aims. That effort, however, passed away and left no apparent traces of lasting effect. PASSAGLIA himself appears to have subsided quietly into his post as a professor of moral philosophy in the University of Turin.

It is certain that "Old Catholic" ideas, like those now bursting out with such force in Germany, find favor with a considerable body of Italian ecclesiastics, of whom many hold their posts quietly in the Church, while comparatively few have had courage boldly to avow their convictions, and face the loss and suffering such avowal entails. It is equally certain that these ideas are shared by a growing number of influential laymen, editors of journals, Deputies and Senators, including a few who have held, and may again hold, the highest posts in the Government of Italy. This is important, as indicating elements which may one day prove of great weight. Hitherto, however, in Italy, as in Germany, comparatively few of the priesthood have stood out against the recent Vatican decrees.—*Good Words.*

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Father HYACINTHE writes to the *Independent* on the subject of the true Catholic rule of faith: "Three great principles—or, if you choose, three great methods—are contending among themselves for the empire of souls: Rationalism, Protestantism, Catholicism. Rationalism suppresses Revelation. Debasing the Bible to the level of a merely human book, degrading the prophets and Christ himself to the rank of mere heroes and sages, it pretends to derive religion exclusively from the depths of our own nature and the lights of our own reason. It will be seen that I am speaking here only of religious rationalism, commonly called Deism. Protestantism maintains revelation, but mutilates it; and, in fact, while exalting the Bible, separates it from the living tradition which complements and explains it, and substitutes the individual faith of the Christian for the collective faith of the Church. Catholicism alone remains faithful to the whole revelation, written and spoken—spoken before it was written, and so written, let me repeat, that it always needs to complete and declare itself in speech. Only this speech is not that of an individual conscience—of an isolated person but the universal and constant teaching of the Church; to use the weighty words of VINCENT of Lerins, it is 'that which has been believed always, everywhere, by all.' Doubtless the faith of the pious and intelligent Catholic is profoundly personal; but it has for base and direction the collective faith of the Church. These three methods may be summed up in three words: the abstract idea in Rationalism, the dead letter in Protestantism, the living word in Catholicism. But there is yet another system which, hitherto restricted within the domain of opinions always contested, is now making pretension to impose itself on our faith. It is Ultramontanism, or to name it more exactly, Papism, which, when it has reached its logical conclusion is called Infallibilism. The partisans of this system have the arrogance, nowadays, to put it forward as the only Catholic system. Its opponents too often make the mistake of combating it as an exaggeration of Catholicism. I claim, for my part, that it is the antipodes of Catholicism. According to the Ultramontanes, in fact, it is not the Church that is infallible, but the Pope; and the infallibility of the Church (since they needs must retain this, at least, in word) is only a deviation from that of the Pope—the passive infallibility of a pupil who says over the lesson of an infallible master. Henceforth there is no more need of inquiring what has been the faith of the Church of all lands and times; it is sufficient to interrogate the oracle which speaks at the Vatican. For my part, I freely own that I would prefer the method of Protestantism to that of Ultramontanism—the state of soul which the former implies to the state of soul which the latter produces. Yes, if we had to choose between these two errors, my choice would be for the perilous emancipation of each conscience, set face to face with the Bible and with Christ, and against the prostration of all consciences, sundered from the living Savior and the Bible, in subjection to the unquestioned word of a man who might be JOHN XII. or ALEXANDER VI. A system like this is no more Protestantism than it is Catholicism. Its real kindred is with the religion of Buddha! I am not exaggerating. I have breathed that atmosphere; I know what there is in it!"

The *Christian Intelligencer* is far from sanguine as to the general adoption of the new Union Prayer-book. In relation to its usage by non-Episcopal churches, it says:

"The appearance of this volume raises questions that reach far beyond its special merits or defects. Will there ever be an elaborate liturgy that shall be largely used in the non-Episcopal churches? We look for no such result. A liturgy appeals to the heart through the senses. Of course all uttered prayers address the senses; but a liturgy, being fixed, accustoms the sense to a special succession of sounds, which by long association becomes dear to the ear as well as to the heart. Indeed, a liturgy is fatally defective unless it have a stately rythm with which the ear can easily be charmed. But one who feels this sensuous charm of worship will hardly be contented to have it address a single sense. Vestments and architecture will be required to do for the eye what music and rythmical prayers are doing for the ear. But when these outward conditions of worship have awakened their characteristic interest, it is plain that this kind of interest admits a ready and immense increase out of those associations of age, authority, and official prerogative which imagination throws around a prelatical church. The worshiper who is thrilled with a well-arranged ritual, cannot but feel the impression deepened when he recognizes a Bishop under the sacred vestments, and almost sees beneath his outstretched hand, the historic current of apostolic grace. With eye and ear and fancy thus excited, it is a short step to a belief in the sacramental efficiency of such sacred and imposing functions. And that belief not only fills out to the fancy the impressive details of sight and sound; it offers a tempting repose for the soul itself, which finds faith a very easy thing when it involves no more than a consent to be borne upon a tide so grateful and so gracious. This is not to say that every lover of a liturgy is a sacramentarian, or is sure to become one; for that would be a wicked and foolish slander. But we do say that unreflecting and unspiritual liturgists are sure to float down into that gulf. And since the unreflecting and unspiritual make up the larger part even of Christian communities, the liturgies that are to be popular will have prelacy and effective sacraments to back them. So firmly are we convinced of this, that we cannot even wish for any great success to attend a non-Episcopal liturgy. A Union Prayer-book largely adopted would, in our view, be a bridge, one end of which should lie at the doors of Presbyterians, Methodists and Quakers, while the other end should be near St. Albans or at Rome. The long experiment of Christendom has proved that the best interests of spiritual religion are not bound up with elaborate liturgies."

The *Jewish Times* has the following on the influence of Jews in our politics:

"The Jews of Europe have, ever since the July revolution of 1830, taken an active, yea, prominent part in the political affairs of their respective countries; inspired by the illustrious example of their co-religionists, BORNE and HEINE, who stamped their genius upon their time and land, they entered upon all the avenues leading to the arts, sciences and literature, and advocated through the Press and from the rostrum and pulpit the cause of freedom, progress and humanity. Without exaggeration or the slightest fear of contradiction we may assert that the Jews of Germany, in proportion to their numbers, display by far largest amount of literary talent and political influence, and that much of her greatness and glory is owing to her Jewish children. Why is it then that the Jews of America are so far behind their European brethren in literary and political influence? Is it because the Jewish mind of this country is sterile and barren, inferior and degenerated? By no means. The talent and genius peculiar to the race which no vicissitudes and adversities have ever been able to destroy, are as much a natural inheritance of the American as of the European. The only obstacles to their full scope and development are indifference, apathy, a too material conception of life, and that lack of spiritual and ideal aspiration which prevents the mind from looking above and beyond its narrow home circle. The republic, more than any other form of government, demands of each citizen a faithful and constant attention to political duties; the best institutions will decay under neglect, and if left to the management of the uncultured and immoral, while the activity and vigilance of the good and honest alone will preserve them intact. The Jews owe a large debt of gratitude to this country, and they can repay it in no better way than by co-operating with their Christian fellow-citizens in all measures calculated to render it truly great and honored Now that reform is the order of the day, and the battle-cry reverberating throughout the length and breadth of the land, now that a change for the better is being vouchsafed to us in the administration of public affairs, the Israelites, too, should abandon their indifference to politics, and embrace the opportunity of making themselves heard and felt for the sake of good government and for the sake of their own influence."

The *New Jerusalem Messenger* makes the following comments on the apparent illiberality of Swedenborgians:

"Every intelligent man will acknowledge that there is no liberality in scientific truth, in the common meaning of the term. A proposition is either true or false. The geometrician would regard it as the height of absurdity for any one to accuse him of being narrow-minded and illiberal because he would not admit that all the angles of a triangle might be a little more or a little less than equal to two right angles. He knows that they can be neither more nor less. He knows that two and two make four, and he cannot say to a doubter, I am willing to be liberal, and we will call it three and a half, or five, if that will please you. Spiritual laws inhere in the nature and relations of spiritual things, as certainly as natural laws in natural things. They are as fixed and determinate in all their relations as natural laws. When a man discovers a spiritual law, and sees it as it is, he cannot exercise any liberality in regard to its acceptance. He cannot say to those who see differently, Very well, I do not wish to be dogmatic about it; I am willing to admit that your opinion may be correct, though it does not agree with what I know to be true. He is compelled by his fealty to the truth to say, I am right, and you are wrong. This is precisely the state of mind of intelligent New Churchmen, on all the fundamental doctrines of spiritual truth. The doctrines come home to their understandings with the clearness and certainty of a demonstration. They cannot doubt them. They cannot help saying, This view is true, and the opposite is not. They cannot exercise any liberality about it. They have no option. They cannot say to the Trinitarian, or to the Unitarian, my views of the unity and personality of God are true—I am sure they are; but yours may be right also. I am willing to be liberal. We know well how absurd it seems to the great mass of the Christian world, that there can be any such positive knowledge and certainty of spiritual truth, and we know equally well that we have gained that knowledge, and so great is the security, comfort and peace which this knowledge gives us, that we can bear the imputation of being narrow and illiberal. So long as we are no narrower than the truth, we shall get along well if we follow it. It will surely lead us into all the 'broad places' of the Lord's kingdom."

The *North-western Christian Advocate* of Chicago in treating the subject of deaconesses says:

"In this matter, fortunately, venturing on no experiment; the only wonder is that we have not long adopted a system of organized charity that has so long been in successful operation in Germany, and to which we may now opportunely, though curtly, allude. The old town of Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, is the site of a series of establishments that have grown up from year to year in the interests of a broad, comprehensive charity, in the hands of women. They are the creation of a man with a loving heart, who early felt that it was a great mistake to leave to the Catholic Church the utilization of the peculiar faculties of women in the prolific field of human want and suffering. Pastor FLIEDNER, whose name is now one of sweet fragrance to the German people, and who is well remembered by them, though he has gone to his abundant reward, after much trial, succeeded in establishing a house for deaconesses, in which his first great effort was to train women who desired a vocation, or a sphere of labor, to become skillful nurses. He asked from them no irrevocable vows, placed them under no involuntary restraint, and clothed them with no doleful garbs. He simply issued a call to Christian women who were willing to form a sisterhood, with a view to learn how to become more useful to suffering humanity. Over his portals he placed, 'Christ is love;' and this is the only creed of the Deaconesses of Kaiserswerth. He had no sooner begun to send out nurses to the poor-hospitals of large cities than the ragged-schools began to ask for loving, devoted teachers, the home missions for active, faithful agents, the orphan-asylums for matrons, the prisons and houses of refuge for visitors and Bible readers, and thus the demand came for Deaconesses from every retreat of human suffering and sorrow. To comply with these, FLIEDNER, by the aid of the contributions of the wealthy and the philanthropic, built one institution after another, until Kaiserwerth became a little city of training-houses to prepare women for every sphere within the operations of human benevolence. We there find practical hospitals containing hundreds of patients from the surrounding country, and nearly half of these Catholics, because the region is such. These are training schools for nurses. Then we have schools for indigent or orphan children, asylums for insane women, and finally a 'House of Rest' for sick and infirm Deaconesses, who, after having worn themselves out in a life of charitable effort, may return here to end their days in honor and peace. And thus in the whole battle of life and struggle with evil and misery of every kind, these devoted Christian women can exert a powerful influence, and those who earliest profit by it will reap the richest harvests. Let us, therefore, divest ourselves of any lurking prejudices, and lend our aid to a cause that grants to women a prolific field of labor in just that sphere where their natures are best fitted to practice and inculcate the precepts of Christ."

The *Liberal Christian* in discussing the need of an ecclesiastical policy for the Unitarian Church says:

"It is easy to see how a reckless love of religious liberty for its own sake, and without regard to other equally sacred interests, favors looseness of ecclesiastical organization. The old church harness of New-England galled so roughly for a century that many of the colts from the old dams who wore it refuse to be broken at all, or to come into any stable, or to take on any halter, or if they get into any thills they kick out of the easiest tackling, and do not mind smashing any dash-board or upsetting any vehicle that is attached to them. They shy at all guide-boards, and are specially sensitive if anybody looks into their mouths to determine their age, or feels of their legs to settle the question of their soundness. Whether we can long trust the family coach to such ill-trained and independent nags is at least doubtful. No other religious body is as venturesome, and we are well satisfied that we lose more, even in the way of congregational liberty, than we gain by this license. If it is considered favorable to congregational liberty to allow parishes which disgrace themselves by inviting men of suspected character and illiterate minds into their pastorates and pulpits to continue in full fellowship with our churches, we shall soon discover our mistake; for it inevitably drives the discreet and sober few whose character gives weight to congregations into other churches, rapidly weakens their own strength, and finally leaves them in the bondage of pecuniary inability to support themselves. How many thousands we alienate and repel who like our theology but despise our polity it is difficult to over-estimate."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Affairs in the First Division are very quiet just now, in view of the near approach of the Holidays, and social enjoyments rule the hour. The rank and file are, however, agitating the interesting question of the proper disposition of moneys accruing to the several commands for active service performed by the militia. The riots last Summer and the elections called the National Guard under arms, and the State has or will pay them for such service. In some instances the regiments have received a portion of this money, and the Board of Officers coolly voted it into the regimental fund. What right they had for so singular a proceeding is difficult to discover, and it is no wonder that men who earned the money object, small as the individual amounts are, to see it appropriated by their officers. This matter needs agitation, and we accordingly give an aid. There is too much assumption of power and petty authority by officers in the National Guard, and the sooner the practice is stopped the better it will be for the service. A man when he joins the uniformed militia does not surrender all his privileges as a citizen, and if he earns money by active service, it should be given him, or an opportunity at least afforded him to say what disposition should be made of it. We believe that no member of a regiment would object to seeing the sum total go into the regimental fund, but he ought to be consulted first. The sooner commissioned officers are made to understand that military discipline is one thing and interference in the personal rights of the rank and file another, it will be the better for the system.

Company C of the Forty-seventh Regiment are making extensive preparations for the entertainment of their friends at the annual military and civic ball, to take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at the Apollo Rooms, Brooklyn, E. D. O'Brien's Regimental Band will furnish the music. The Committee consists of Lieut. Kent, Sergt. McCrackan, Corp. Rowe and Privates Miller, Pierman and McAlpin.

The many friends of Gen. THOMAS N. CAZNEAU in New-York will be gratified to hear that the State Senate of California has confirmed his nomination as Adjutant-General in that State. This is a great compliment to him. In former years, while engaged in mercantile pursuits in this City, he was identified with its military as an officer of those famous corps—the Light Guard and the City Guard. He also founded and was the first commandant of the Lafayette Fusileers. No one ever exhibited a greater degree of enthusiasm in making the citizen-soldiery of New-York the pride of the Metropolis than THOMAS N. CAZNEAU. And when he left us for the Pacific slope he manifested the same military enthusiasm by raising, in San Francisco, a fine corps of grenadiers, uniformed after the Imperial Guard of France. Gen. CAZNEAU, in his annual report for 1871, recommends that the old style muzzle-loading muskets, with which the volunteer military companies of the State are now armed, be discarded, and replaced by breech-loaders. The National Guard numbers 3,412 men. The Adjutant-General recommends further that the Commander-in-Chief have authority to confer brevet rank; that no excursion or entertainment shall be undertaken by any company without previous consent by regimental and general officers; that greater pecuniary allowances be given to cavalry and artillery companies than at present; that new uniforms be provided for the men; that cadet muskets be purchased for the State University Cadets, and that a camp of instruction like that of 1862 be established in 1872.

The Prussian War Department has given orders for enlarging the small-arms factories at Spandau, Erfurt, Dantzic, Summerda, and Suhl, so as to enable them to manufacture 100,000 rifles a year, instead of 30,000, as hitherto.

The British Royal Horse Artillery have a bad habit of galloping in "close section." The least false step of a horse, causing a check in its speed, entails the certain destruction of its rider—the whole battery passing over him. A promising young officer in India was recently killed in this way.

The Shanghai *News* is responsible for the statement that the Chinese Government has decided upon employing a Prussian drill instructor for drilling a body of Chinamen at the Arsenal. The words of command are, it is said, to be in German, because the instructor does not speak Chinese; and for the same reason the native troops in the neighborhood of Shanghai will be drilled in English and French. Of course, the Chinese soldiers do not understand all these languages, but then as the words of command are to be given, it is better that the instructors, who are ignorant of the Chinese language, should say something than nothing, or only drill the troops by signs like the dumb.

Statistics of the Week.

Fourteen hundred and seventy-nine persons were arrested last week by the Police.

The vital statistics for the past week show 44 still births, 430 births, 155 marriages, and 467 deaths, being an increase of 51 over the mortality of the previous week. There were 60 cases of small-pox during the week, which is a large increase over the number reported the previous week.

There were 34 fires last week, with an estimated loss of $24,120, and an insurance of $248,000. Of these disasters, 14 were caused by carelessness, 3 from kerosene, 1 from benzine, 8 from defective heating arrangements, and the others were accidents.

THE MINOR DRAMA.

Interview with a Playwright—A Description of the Mechanical Drama—What a Play for a Minor Theatre Costs.

"Of course, it's hard work, though I'm used to it, and it rather comes now like second nature. You see there is a wife and some half-dozen children that depends on it, and prostituting one's talents, and all that sort of thing, is nonsense. A manager or an actor wants a piece; they come to me, and if I can't do it myself, I can get it done for them. Some is great on Indians, or wants Irish or Dutch plays. It's all the same to me; I'd give them a Chinese tragedy in five acts if they required it. Read much? Of course I have to. There's lots of things to be picked up. Them French is a mine to us. I can't translate it myself, but the wife can. She just picks out the thread of the foreign stories and gives them to me. It's my profession, play-making. I did it in the old country for twenty years; but a guinea for a whole play was most starvation. The field is better here. You see my knowledge of stage matters is such that when they want a trick, and can't manage it, they mostly comes to me. As a boy I was in most of all the London pantomimes, and I know every gag by heart. It is not so much producing the piece, and a drawing on one's imagination, that is exhausting, as assorting the incidents, and the general make up of the thing to the circumstances of the theatre. That cramps genius. Anybody can get up a fairy piece, with unlimited sprites and genies, and pearl caverns, and realms of light, but I'm required to know exactly what old scenes are in the theatre, and how much it will take to revamp an old flat which did its duty ten years ago, and fix it up for a new show. Some places of public amusement won't stand more than $25, others will go up to a hundred, but only for Christmas or Easter. Of course I am allowed any amount of pistols and guns, and there is no restriction as to gunpowder, though, I must say, that some of the managers are so economical as to purchase damaged percussion-caps that never will go off, and so spoil the most brilliant effects at the critical moment. A man to be successful nowadays with a new sensational drama, must have a mechanical turn."

"How is that?" we asked.

"Why, those pieces which have steam-engines and steam-boats in 'em are mechanical dramas. It takes some brains to write the dialogue, but a precious sight more to make a steam-boat burst up, or get on fire in approved style. You see the public is so knowing in this kind of thing, that unless it's very natural, they think themselves imposed upon. You know the locomotive play, don't you? A woman in white a-sprawling on the track and the machine a-rushing down on her, with no breaks, and nary cow-catcher, a big bell a tolling, and a lamp ahead throwing a glare of red light on the stage. But mostly it didn't work well. You couldn't get motion on a concern made up of canvas strips and light wood work, though the carpenter and all the supes, with no end of rope, was a jerking her. I first suggested a kind of inclined plane back on the sides, so as to give the engine a good start. He tried it some half dozen times at rehearsal and it worked elegantly. The way it mashed up the rag dummy we put on the rails was splendid. You know in some of these pieces it's the villain himself that gets done for in this way. Mr. DICKENS goes for Mr. Carker in *Dombey* like that. Well, it was out West, and De Boodledy, he's a starring it now somewhere in California, had to be killed by a locomotive. His business was to lay flat across the rails, with the foot-lights just on the glimmer, on the centre trap; at the right time, he was to go down, and a stuffed concern put in his place. It seems, he had been smashed up for true some ten days before in a real railroad accident, and his nerves were none of the best—maybe he wasn't very springy, or the trap didn't work quick—as it was, when he saw her coming a blowing off real steam, and screeching her whistle, and snorting, (the snort is an invention of mine, and I have a regular charge of $1 a night for using it,) it was so awfully natural that what does he do, but run like wild off the stage, jump into the orchestra, and smash the double bass. His engagement was thrown up, the piece was withdrawn, and I came near being sued for damages. The mechanical trick at the end of the drama wants remodeling and reinventing, Sir. There is no end of scope for imagination there, and telling effects. I see lots of playwrights imitating me. They are introducing steam-hammers, and tilt hammers and pile-driving machines on the stage. It ain't SHAKESPEARE, I know, but it belongs to the times. Many of the audience are made up of mechanics and apprentices, and all that kind of thing touches their sympathy. You see, the hero gets into a steam forge quite unconscious-like, and naturally seeks for repose, falls asleep on the hammering-block. That audience is held in breathless suspense for fully three-quarters of an hour, with the idea of seeing that big chunk of iron come thundering down on his devoted head and smashing it to smithereens. There is a piece of mine not yet produced, Sir,—perhaps with your acquaintance you might get some of the tip-top managers to accept it, which has a novel idea in it. You know the trick of building a man up in a wall, and closing him up with bricks and mortar, the trowels a ringing to the sound of low music. It's quite taking. Some of them French fellows made a drama and an opera on that years ago. My hero gets rivetted up in a boiler by the villains in the play. Fortunately they have left a hammer and a cold-chisel inside. You hear him working; that click, click never ceases chipping away for the whole hour of the fifth act. His affianced at last bears it; the bag-pipes of Lucknow would be nothing to it. Just as they are putting on the fires, aided by the exertions of the heroine, who does her share of the work with a pair of scissors, he bursts forth and is released. There is money in that play, if the managers only knew it."

"You seem," we remarked, "to have a most fertile imagination. Do you write out all the plays?"

"No; that would take up too much time, and maybe my grammar is not quite right. What I do is to indicate the situations, and some other people do the filling up. I can call upon a dozen people in the City who, having the plot, will do the padding. The writing don't amount to much. The actors and managers, for these kind of plays, do much as they please with them, and alter and cut as they think best. The pay ain't much. Twenty-five dollars for a drama of five acts is about the figure, and if you're very lucky and it draws you may get $5 a night during the performance. Being kind of handy myself, I make something extra by attending to the mechanical parts."

"Is there much demand for this kind of work?" we asked.

"Oh, yes, a constant demand. Most every actor now wants a play for himself, of which he is sole proprietor. Sometimes, if the actor really has talent, the piece becomes good property. There's a friend of mine, the suggestion of the piece came from me, and he paid me $5 for it, that makes his $800 to $1,000 out of a play, and it is good to run yet a year or so."

"Do you never want for subjects?"

"Not as long as the mechanical drama is taking. There are a hundred situations I can think of yet, which can be turned to advantage. The social drama I don't know much about, though I suppose when you strike it right it must pay well, but then it has the fault of having so little variety in it."

"Have you anything on hand just now worthy of mentioning."

"Yes, and rather out of the common way. It's not quite written up yet. I got the notion from seeing Mr. FOX, some years ago, make use of it in one of his pantomimes. He gets his legs mixed up somehow with a dog in a kennel. The animal nips him, and when they endeavor to release him, one leg stretches along the stage. Now popular attention is very much directed to suspension wire bridges. Do you notice the connection?"

"Not in the least," we replied.

"Well, I can see from that you have never written for the stage. I am going either to draw my hero, or my heroine, or the rival, or somebody—that depends on the party who works up the play—through a wire-mill, and I expect a brilliant success from it. There will be an Irish lover, and a comic Dutchman, and all that kind of thing in it, but the brilliant and novel thing about it will be to see somebody, or something, drawn out miles on miles. I shall be glad to send you a ticket for that occasion, and would be pleased if you would write me a short notice of it when it is produced."

"May it be expected shortly?" we asked.

"Yes, Sir. A great deal has been done toward it. The sketch for the poster is already made."

"Is that not rather premature?" we inquired.

"Not in the least. Many most successful plays have to be written after the pictorial posters are invented."

"You have struck somewhat EDGAR POE'S idea," we said. "You start from a lower position of the mental fabric and build upward."

"I do not understand you exactly," was the answer. "POE wrote a raven piece. I know. Birds are almost the only thing you cant get effects out of in a play. Mr. DICKENS' raven 'Grip' might have made something, but as its got to be a stuffed bird you can't get much out of it. A talking parrot in a play isn't to be relied upon. Vultures in 'Mazeppa,' a fluttering around the untamed steed of the Ukrane, is telling, providing the flap of the wing is well imitated. My sphere, Sir, may be limited, but its in the mechanical line, and I still hope to produce something in that way which will make a name for me in the annals of the American stage."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 16.

By Judge Cardozo.

Dowell *vs.* Dowell; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 16.

By Judge Freedman.

Charles Batchelor *vs.* The Norwich Fire Insurance Company; Same *vs.* The Hope Fire Insurance Company of Providence; Same *vs.* The Albany City Fire Insurance Company; Sabina E. Wells *vs.* The Dodd Express Company; motion granted.

Henry Berger *vs.* Patrick H. Rice; defendant's default taken.

SUPREME COURT OF KINGS COUNTY—GENERAL TERM.

The following are the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court, General Term, Judges JOSEPH F. BARNARD, GILBERT, and TAPPAN presiding:

George W. Crandall *vs.* Thomas Downing; order reversed with $10 costs.

Anna L. Sayres *vs.* Maria Rathborne; judgment affirmed with costs.

In the matter of the Evergreen Cemetery; order as to title affirmed with costs.

Buckley T. Benton *vs.* Archimedes Burns; motion for reargument denied without costs.

Matilda Schlvemer *vs.* Otto Schlvemer; order affirmed without costs.

W. J. Preston *vs.* Joseph H. Hartley; order reversed and writ of attachment vacated with $10 costs.

Brooklyn Trust Company *vs.* Sarah A. Bulwer and others; the papers are entitled in another count, and are not complete as submission papers.

Henry Suydam *vs.* John Smith; also seventeen other cases, same points; judgment affirmed with costs.

Jacob S. Broadwell *vs.* Andrew Clark; judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People ex rel. Wood *vs.* Geo. W. Ellis; judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People *vs.* The City of Poughkeepsie; assessment proceedings reversed, without costs.

Charles A. Hoag *vs.* Esther Foster et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Frank A. Lovell *vs.* Horatio G. Merick; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Joseph B. Blossom *vs.* William F. Livermore; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Abner C. Thomas *vs.* Mary P. Dailey; judgment reversed and new trial ordered at Special Term, costs to abide event.

Fred A. Ward *vs.* James H. McCorkel; judgment affirmed with costs.

James E. Terwilleger *vs.* Robert W. Palmer, Supervisor, et al. *Per curiam.* The evidence in these cases shows that the money to pay the bonds has been duly collected, and is, in contemplation of law, in defendant's hands; it is his duty to apply the same to the payment of the bonds in suit. Judgment in both cases affirmed with costs.

John C. Waters *vs.* Ezekiel Day; the evidence admitted at the trial as to the value of the wife's jewelry and articles of dress was improper, there being no account of such damage in the complaint; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide that event.

In the matter of the Board of Education of District No. 1, West Farms; order affirmed, without costs.

In the matter of the Receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank; order reversed.

Wm. H. Hoyt *vs.* Wm. Van Wycke; judgment affirmed with costs.

Louis G. Contri *vs.* the People, &c.; judgment and conviction affirmed; proceedings remitted to the Court below with direction to proceed according to law.

Charles E. Larned *vs.* George Hudson; judgment affirmed with costs.

David M. Koehler *vs.* Alexander Eagle; judgment affirmed.

The People *ex rel* Marsh *vs.* Michael Delaney; writ quashed without costs.

East River National Bank *vs.* John C. Gautier; judgment affirmed with costs.

The People *vs.* City of Newburg; assessment proceedings reversed without costs.

A. G. Hammersley et al. *vs.* The City of New-York; order reversed with costs, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Catharine A. Schuchardt *vs.* The City of New-York; same order.

W. P. Douglas *vs.* The City of New-York; same order.

Cases No. 32 to No. 40, inclusive, similarly decided.

William H. Houston *vs.* George C. Wheeler; judgment affirmed with costs.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Small-Pox.

The following is a statement of the work of the Health Office for the suppression of small-pox: It is found that in every district where vaccination was carried out the disease is comparatively limited, but in those localities in which it had not been attended to, small-pox is raging. The extra staff were discharged on the 1st inst., when their work was half done, through economy. That economy amounts to this, that the physicians have since that time lost $700 worth of vaccine. During the Summer the Health Board were obliged to pay $1,000 for vaccine, whereas, by a continuation of vaccination, a sufficient quantity of virus could have been obtained from those who had been vaccinated. Dr. COCHRAN is now engaged in ascertaining the requisite amount of money for the work, and will present the necessary papers on Monday to the Common Council, signed by the Mayor, the presiding officer of the Kings County Medical Society, and the Health Officer, provided they can be obtained.

The Committee of Fifty After the Gas Companies.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty went into an investigation, yesterday, into the sums which the city paid for gas, with the following result:

Citizens' Gas-light Company, for lighting streets, $123,812 14, for ten months, with interest.

Brooklyn Gas-light Company, for lighting streets from Jan. 1, 1871, to Oct. 31, 1871, $121,882 39; the same Company for public buildings, the same time, $8,604 45.

Williamsburg Gas Company, for lighting streets, same period, $98,550 06; the same Company for public buildings, same period, $1,877 71.

Nassau Gas Company, for lighting streets, same period, $2,147 30.

People's Gas-light Company, for the same period, &c., $64,888 26, paid on Dec. 2, 1871.

P. KEENAN, Deputy Auditor, $74,865 38.

The same for public buildings, $917 94.

For the month of November, paid yesterday:

Citizens' Gas Company, for lighting streets, $16,332 59. (Controller only paid 80 per cent. of this sum.) The same Company, same time, for public buildings, $238 48.

Brooklyn Gas-light Company, same time, for lighting streets, $11,717 20; the same Company, for lighting public buildings, same time, $832 97.

Nassau Company, same time, for lighting streets, $7,906 29; the same Company, same time, for lighting streets, $116 60.

Brief Items.

There were 388 arrests by the Brooklyn Police during the week ending Dec. 16.

LEMUEL BURROUGHS, the new Tax Collector filed his oath of office yesterday and his bonds of $200,000.

About 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, the scaffolding on the new building Nos. 991 and 993 Fulton-avenue, gave way, precipitating EDWARD BRENNAN, JAMES BRADY, and PATRICK S. CODERAN to the ground, and inflicting injuries which may prove fatal to the two first-named persons.

Proposed Widening and Improvement of Eighth-Avenue.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of a somewhat informal character was held at Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE'S office, No. 44 Pine-street, in relation to the widening and improvement of Eighth-avenue, opposite the Central Park. Mr. J. W. PERSSON presided, and explained that at present the sidewalks and court-yards of the houses on the west side of the avenue, commencing at Fifty-ninth-street, occupy thirty feet, and on the east side the Park Commissioners, there being no houses there, propose to use the whole thirty feet as a sidewalk. The property-owners think there can be no possible use for a thirty-foot sidewalk, and therefore desire that fifteen feet of it may be added to the carriage-way, making it fifty-five feet wide.

Mr. DWIGHT OLMSTEAD said there was no reason why Eighth-avenue property should not be as valuable as Fifth-avenue. If they got the railroad removed, and the Legislature could and would do that, had broad-wheeled coaches or omnibusses running up the avenue, and made a connection between the Eighth-avenue and the Broadway Boulevard, property would soon appreciate there and double in value.

Mr. MCCLAVE and others said they were in favor of Mr. DWIGHT'S idea, but doubted whether the railroad could be got rid of.

Mr. PERSSON said a petition had been sent to the Park Commissioners last January on this subject, and he now proposed that a committee be appointed to look after the matter.

Messrs. Dwight Olmstead, John McClave, Thos. A. Vyse, John W. Persson and W. R. Martin were appointed as such Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Archdeacon DENISON, a brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons, has removed his name from the books of the University of Oxford, on the ground that it has become "an irreligious body." The Archdeacon has long been a man conspicuous for crochets.

At last there is a French Count who declines to wear, "as Counts are apt to do, on the left hand side of his dark surtout," a scrap of ribbon. Count DE FLAVIGNY has positively declined the Legion of Honor. The Frenchman who has said "*nolo ornari*," deserves to be *digito monstrari*.

It is now stated that the poor Prince DE GIRGENTI, who lately committed suicide, had suffered terribly from epilepsy, and that the attacks had of late become far more frequent. He was only twenty-four, and seems to have been an amiable and excellent young man. It was remarked that he and his wife were always seen together, a peculiarity which the Princess certainly did not inherit from her mother.

According to the *Indépendance Belge*, whose correspondence is usually reliable, two Spanish newspaper editors have been sentenced to a heavy fine, and ten years' imprisonment, for attacks on King AMALEUS. We should hope that even a Spanish Government will hardly be so stupid as to carry out such a sentence.

The Russian Press, although now allowed immense liberty compared with that it formerly enjoyed, is still obliged to mind its P's and Q's. The St. Petersburg *World* has just received a first warning for misrepresenting the state of the army, which it asserted to have degenerated. Were the same system in vogue in London all the editors there would have been in jail long ago on this score.

A writer says that at several of the colleges at Cambridge, England, attempts have been made to draw the attention of undergraduates to a consideration of their own language. Compared with accuracy in the use of the particle *lv*, in reference to which it will be remembered that the head of Mr. Verdant Green's College, at Oxford, had written a disquisition in twelve volumes, the study of the mother tongue is of course as *nil*. Still the tongue which served MILTON and SHAKESPEARE may be worth a little attention, and we applaud the new departure.

The *habitués*, and their name is legion, of the London Divorce Court, are in the enjoyment of a treat such as they have not had since the Mordaunt *bonne bouche*. This is the case of FIREBRACE *vs.* FIREBRACE, and *five* co-respondents, whose number includes the lady's nephew and brother-in-law. Mrs. FIREBRACE either, we are told, married, in Australia, a brother of the Marchioness of SALISBURY, which adds a soupçon of aristocratic piquancy to the affair, very grateful to salacious palates.

Greece is always having new Ministries. She has now got the third in three years. The worst of it is that these frequent changes of treatment do not seem to produce the slightest change for the better in the patient. M. ZAIMIS-DELYANNIS has now, for the second time, the gratification of directing the destinies of his brigand-ridden, impecunious country.

The Lord Chancellor has just done himself credit by appointing to a vacant Judgeship a man of science, a lawyer of great ability in patent cases, who has taken no part in politics.

Brussels has been rejoicing over the completion of a work of local improvement. Those familiar with that gay little capital will remember that in its lower and least fashionable part ran a river called the Senne. It bore a strong resemblance to a main drain, and was indeed often mistaken by the ignorant for a cloacine channel, which, in fact, it had mainly become. Odors of anything but Araby arose from it, and at length Brussels determined to cover it up, as they have done canals in Holland. This has been accomplished, and Brussels has been in ecstacies over the feat.

It sounds like pre-Revolution times to read that the Chantilly hounds met at the Duke DE LA TREMOUILLE'S the other day. The TREMOUILLES were "tremendous swells" under the old régime. The celebrated Peveril of the Peak, Countess of DERBY was CHARLOTTE DE LA TREMOUILLE, of this famous house. Her husband was beheaded on Bolton Moor. The present Earl is not descended from this lady. Her last descendant of the name of STANLEY—Baroness STRANGE in her own right—married the Duke of ATHOLL, who thus acquired the sovereignty of the Isle of Man. This the Duke's descendant sold, about a century since, to the British Crown. The Earldom of Derby devolved on another branch of the family, whence the present Peer.

When the last German Arctic Expedition started for the North Pole, it carried a newly-invented stove, by Prof. MEIDINGER, which would have rejoiced the heart of Count RUMFORD, and has proved an invaluable invention. It is of iron, having a double wall, with a space about two inches wide between the outer and inner walls, to which the air has free access above and below. The cold air being always at the bottom, and the warm ascending, it follows that all the air in the room is being constantly forced through the space between the outer and inner covering of the stove, or what is the same, is being constantly heated. The coal is put in at the top, and fills the whole inside of the stove, which is about six feet high, more or less. It is then lighted at the top and kept burning by the draught created by valves inserted both into the side walls and at the bottom of the stove. The valves opened, the greater the heat, so that the temperature can be easily regulated. The expense is a third less than that of an ordinary German stove, and the new invention, in an elegant shape, is rapidly finding its way into dwelling-houses.

After referring to the young English barristers who have been scouring the Australian Continent, Tichborne-relic hunting, the Sydney (New South Wales) correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"We can supply a formidable contingent of witnesses to prove either case—some being ready to prove that the prize-fed looking photograph is the image of DE CASTRO; some that it is the exact 'counterfeit presentment' of ARTHUR ORTON; some that DE CASTRO and ORTON are one; some that ORTON is now in jail in the Colony; some that 'wrecked ones,' as described by the claimant, arrived in Melbourne about the time he mentions."

Did any one ever read an extremely entertaining volume, which in point of interest fully filled the expectations its title raised—we wish as much could be said of some other novels—called *The Jail Chaplain*? One of the stories turns upon the splendid offer made to a needy curate by a scoundrel examining a parish register. "If you could turn your head another way for a minute, Sir, you'll put a £1,000 note in your pocket." "What have I done to make you think me dishonest, Sir?" was the stern reply. A case reminding us of this has just occurred in England. CHARLES CHESWICK has been apprehended and committed for mutilating a register whereby the succession to estates of Sir ANDREW CHADWICK have been altered. The scene of the occurrence is Lancashire, and, oddly enough ROBERT BRIERLY, the name of the Lancashire lad in TOM TAYLOR'S "Ticket-of-Leave," gives evidence to the effect that an entry which the register contained in 1840 was gone in 1842.

The other day the Dowager Lady QUEENSBERRY, a foolish woman who has thrice changed her faith, and jumped at a bound from Plymouth sisterdom to Ultramontane Catholicism, sent five pounds to the wife of KELLY, who murdered the Constable TALBOT in Dublin. *Punch* noticed the gift with a biting gibe, and suggested that perhaps poor Mrs. TALBOT might like "a fiver" as well. This was promptly responded to by the Marquis of QUEENSBERRY sending Mrs. TALBOT fifty pounds, with the intimation that it was the Dowager—his mother—and not his wife, who had given the five pounds.

Remarkable Longevity.

The Boston *Traveller* says Mrs. JOHN DI died in that city, a few days ago, at the unwonted age of one hundred years, and that she was one of thirteen children, each of whom reached the age of seventy-five or over before his or her death. They were all born in Charlestown, and on the same location, although the house where some first saw the light was burned in the Revolutionary War. This remarkable longevity, extending through an unbroken family circle, has few parallels in our country.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 17, 1871.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

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These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The office of THE TIMES in WASHINGTON has been removed to No. 1,330 F-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where all persons having business with, or information for, the correspondent in charge are requested to forward communications.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

A Felon in Office.

The way of the transgressor is doubtless hard, but it is surprising how easy the path may be made when Courts and prosecuting officers are friends of the criminal. The spectacle of TWEED inside of a cell in the Tombs would have been a very welcome one to the community of New-York, and would have had a very wholesome effect both upon public and private morality. But by a wonderful display of ingenuity on the part of the officers of the law, the people have been denied this gratification, and the edifying lesson has been once more inculcated, that the only safety for a thief is to steal on a colossal scale. Mark the wonderful consideration with which this man TWEED has been treated, and think what would have befallen him had he stolen six dollars' worth instead of six millions. The Deputy-Sheriff who served the order of arrest upon TWEED treated him with the most distinguished consideration—almost apologized for serving him with anything so vulgar as a Bench warrant, and inquired, with much solicitude, what he could do to accommodate the illustrious scoundrel whom he had the honor of waiting upon. TWEED, under arrest, held quite a levee in the gilded parlors of the Metropolitan—was waited upon obsequiously by a number of admiring friends, including that ornament of the Greeley Republican faction, Police Commissioner "HANK" SMITH. On being brought before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, it seemed as if the star of the "Boss" was really about to set. "Committed without bail" was an announcement which fell like a thunderbolt among the sympathizing friends who had hailed with applause the first appearance of the Master Thief. Honest people rejoiced greatly thereat, and drew a sigh of relief in the consciousness that TWEED was safely within the clutches of the law at last. But then, TWEED was no ordinary fabricator and thief, and having the District-Attorney for a fast friend, his own son as an Assitant District-Attorney, and the Sheriff as a faithful ally, there was little difficulty in making matters very smooth for him.

A criminal of the common stamp would have been immediately after Judge BEDFORD's decision, transferred to a cell of the prison which holds no scoundrel so big as TWEED. The "Boss," as an all but convicted felon, was, however, the "Boss" still. The hospitable shelter of the District-Attorney's office was freely extended to him, while an application for a writ of habeas corpus was being made before Judge BARNARD. The thing was arranged as neatly as a play. The Deputies of the Sheriff contrived to be just on the point of issuing from the apartments of the prosecuting officer of the City, in company with their distinguished prisoner, when the writ from the Supreme Court was served upon them, and TWEED was ushered into the friendly presence of Judge BARNARD, instead of into the company of other felons. For the nonce, BARNARD played the part of Justice with the bandage over her eyes. He refused to recognize the fact that he had before him a criminal out of the ordinary run of criminals, and an offense which represented something more than the mere fabrication of a fraudulent document. "Bail," as the Judge very justly remarked early in the proceedings, "was not a matter of right, but a matter of discretion, and for the judgment of the Court of what will best subserve the interest of the public." And yet, in face of this avowal, he released a man whose crimes brand him as more infamous and dangerous than the ten times convicted burglar or counterfeiter, on the paltry bail of five thousand dollars! What Judge BARNARD's motives are for so astounding a decision, it is hardly worth while to inquire. The community only care to know that he has furnished one other travestie of justice, and has held out a startling encouragement for all lesser rascals to imitate the colossal villainy of TWEED, if they wish a chance either of escape or temporary acquittal.

It is fortunate that the people have found in Judge LEARNED, of Albany, a less pliable interpreter of the law than BARNARD. In the civil suit against TWEED pending before him, he found no hesitation in affirming that one million of dollars was not by any means excessive bail, and that, in fact, it might with perfect justice have been placed at a higher figure. The safe keeping of the Master Thief is, therefore, assured at Albany, even if it is greatly weakened in New-York. TWEED has already found it difficult to procure bondsmen to justify in two millions of dollars, and may, in default of this, find his way to jail before the year is over. One point has been gained by the indictment found against TWEED by Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury, and that is, we shall be saved the scandal of seeing him in the State Senate, even if he does persist for a few weeks longer in remaining at the head of the Department of Public Works.

Harlequin Hall's Contemplated Transformation.

Mayor HALL has announced that he is "about to throw off his political skin," or "tights," as it was, perhaps, intended to read. This was HALL's playful way of saying that he intended to resign. But the question naturally arises, What particular skin is it of which the Mayor is about to divest himself? The green suit of Erin has, aforetime, been known as his chosen raiment; he has appeared before our admiring public in duck trousers and reefing jacket; he has, for all we know, presided at Scotch festivities in "the garb of old Gaul;" and he has lately taken to wearing a checked suit with the declared intention of symbolizing his fortunes in these days of Reform. The extra-official robes of the Mayor have been no more varied than the parts for which he may not have dressed so elaborately inside of the City Hall. He has appeared with great success in the character of robber-chief of the select but talented band who performed under the title of Interim Board of Audit, a very ingenious and profitable operation upon the City strong-box. He has played with marvelous skill the "purely ministerial" part of a man signing away millions of other people's money on fraudulent warrants, without claiming his "rake" from the thieves he was serving. He has been the Ring's chief jester, its legal adviser, its apologist; he has been Know-nothing, Tammany Democrat, lecturer on charity, and professor of swindling. HALL will take a long time to cast his skin if he wants to get rid of all these envelops. When he completes the process he will probably be astonished to find that the only "skin" which he can't cast will be the spotted fustian of a State Prison suit.

Now that a Grand Jury has been found, apparently willing to render indictments upon obvious facts, we trust that HALL, whether outside or inside of his "political skin," will receive from them the attention he deserves. HALL, as proved by Mr. TILDEN, found himself intrusted with the strictly judicial duty of auditing, *i. e.*, determining whether certain claims were justly due, and that duty he basely betrayed. This is, in the eye of the law, a highly criminal act, and for this no honest Grand Jury need have the slightest difficulty in presenting him for trial. All the subsequent conduct of HALL showed that he did more than betray his official trust, and that he was, as Mr. TILDEN puts it, "the chief conspirator" of the rascally Board of Audit. Every fresh revelation of the crimes of his associates was met by him with a fresh excuse—each one false both in form and substance. HALL knew that he lied when he said that "the claims alluded to by the TIMES were *all* audited by the old Board of Supervisors;" he knew that he was coining a falsehood when he put forward his next excuse, that the duties of the certifying officers were "purely ministerial;" and he was equally aware that the compromise at Albany which he brought in to show that the Legislature were the true public robbers, was a mere fiction of his own brain. Even if it be found impossible to trace a single check of the Woodward distribution of the plunder into HALL's bank account, it is the merest insult to the public understanding to pretend that the master-spirit and director of a gang of thieves got no share of the spoil. Even the *Tribune* has been obliged to confess that the City was "robbed through his instrumentality." If the sudden conversion of Mr. GREELEY is not enough to satisfy the Grand Jury that HALL is guilty, there must be fewer honest men among its number than we believe there are.

Provincial Fashion.

Marriages are apt to come in with the cold weather, conjugal resolution, like water, seeming to stiffen with the fall of the thermometer. At this time, too, those who have been used to the old-fashioned way of doing such things may see much in the country papers to excite surprise, if not altogether to command approval. It would seem as if certain sections of our society were literally going mad with vanity and love of display. Of course it is plain enough that, if people did not want accounts of their goings-on to be printed in the newspapers, such things would not appear. There are, doubtless, exceptions, and now and then reports will surreptitiously creep into type, which those most concerned are very sorry to see. But in general the "social gossip," as the silly and inflated tomfoolery is called, and which is set forth with such amazing gusto by certain City as well as country papers, is sugar and honey to those of whom it treats. This being the case, we are able to form an opinion of the minds and attainments of the classes referred to, and to compare their habits and aims with those of the classes they have succeeded. Take, for example, what is called a "fashionable marriage" in one of our respectable country towns. If we may judge from the local descriptions, and we have in some instances tested their fidelity, hardly anything can be conceived more ridiculous than some of these ceremonies. A lot of half-educated persons, ill-bred and overdressed, get together and determine, by force of making themselves conspicuous, to be recognized as leading the "ton" of their locality. Listen to the speech of these people, and you will hear plenty of bad grammar, and few or no ideas; abundance of inordinate pretension, and scarcely a glimmer of good sense. There will be fertile discussion of three-button gloves, of engagement rings, of peacock gauds, and of bosh about "sets" and coteries; but of original thought or simple, cultivated expression, there will be scarcely any at all. The young women, eaten up with conceit, and the mania for flirtation, too often have the manners of a milk-maid, with the veneer of a French lorette. They want to be "fast," but don't exactly know how, and so too often end by being merely offensive and vulgar. Real knowledge of anything, they have little or none. They go to church because it would be bad style not to do so; but their profit is in show rather than edification. Their ambition is to see more "fellahs," to extend the supposed area of their conquests, and to have milliners' bills the amount of which exceeds their fathers' whole income of a generation ago. The youths who are the companions of these charming fair are usually of the dandy shopman pattern. To do them justice, they are more frequently mildly priggish than coarse or loud; but of the unassuming ease, culture and *savoir faire* which go to make up the gentlemen they imagine themselves to be, they are supremely innocent. The superiority of these young persons of both sexes depends solely upon their clothes and the equivocal position that uncertain wealth may procure. They are the scions of the "new rich," the promising offspring of uneducated, but hard-working parents, who mistakenly imagine themselves to be far better than their predecessors, but who in many cases are very distinctly the reverse.

We speak of these pseudo-fashionable weddings because it is on such occasions that the absurd show and inordinate pretense we deprecate are thrust most offensively on public notice. The same kind of vulgarity is too often apparent in funerals, and in other observances. That which is mainly contemptible in these things, and which, therefore, deserves the lash of ridicule, is the disproportion between the ostentatious paraphernalia of such occasions and the rightful position of those who flaunt it. A chimney-sweep in a glass coach is an absurd object, and when a parcel of no doubt worthy people in their way, but whose papas once swept out stores and handled the pick in railroad cuttings—and all honor to them for this or any other honest labor—strive to adopt in this democratic country the airs, and dress, and equipage which they suppose to be characteristic of noble lineage abroad, they make of themselves very laughable objects. Extravagance in dress is, in truth, fast becoming something very like a national curse, and is not confined to the *parvenu* class of whom we more particularly speak. The reporters of weddings and other festal occasions instinctively perceive that upon this point their rhetoric is expected to be most gorgeous and unmistakable. When we find in one country journal that "Miss Badger, the belle of Podunk Centre, wore a peach silk with point trimmings, (five hundred dollars,) with diamonds and pearls (three thousand dollars)," and another that "the charming and coquettish Miss Seraphina Jenkins was got up at a cost of not less than five thousand dollars," we feel at once not only that the reporter knows his business, but that the ticketing process is rapidly approaching perfection. There can be no objection to a reasonable outlay for dress, or to a reasonable outlay for anything; the mischief is that the thing is so grossly overdone, and is so exceedingly destructive to the hearts and minds of those who indulge in it. Of course, whether in country or town, the evil has its Nemesis. It is rapidly getting to be here as it is in Europe, where extravagance of this kind is instantly recognized as the mark of low origin and ill-breeding. To escape such a stigma our young people must bestow less time and money on their persons and a little more on their brains. There is no shame in the fact that their parents made their money quickly; but there *is* shame in spending that money selfishly and snobbishly. Your true gentleman or gentlewoman shall be known beneath the rags of the veriest street beggar. How would this test work with many who stand up at fashionable weddings, either in country or town? Brides and grooms and their attendants might judiciously ponder over this question, the answer to which may be a useful index of deficiency. Long ago, people of good estate and breeding were content to be married in the simplest manner. There were those, indeed, who thought it in bad taste for private persons to be married in any other way. There is, to be sure, no reason why people who love each other and wish to be united should try to hide the fact; but there is very solid reason against consummating so holy a relation in a manner which implies the total unfitness of the contracting parties to enter into it at all.

We should be sorry to be understood in censuring folly, as discriminating against the country in favor of the town. Such is not our purpose. We consider the whole system of pinchbeck weddings, and other flaring social galas, described by connivance in the minor Press, to be equally gross and disgusting, whether in the City or out of it. The habit, and all that leads up to it, is "provincial" in the sense that FENNIMORE COOPER used the term, and as we find it growing apace in the country, and sometimes absurder there, as the frog who aped the ox was absurder than if he had been bigger, we have employed it to give emphasis to condemnation. Reform is urgently needed here, scarcely less than in graver matters. Too much has been taken from the schoolmaster in this country to be given to the milliner. It is not out of the elements produced from such a policy that we can construct the strong and thoroughly trained social forces that we all hope will flourish in the republic of the future, and it is not too soon to turn upon the stupid and exaggerated frivolities we have named the batteries of satire and of reprobation.

An Adventure on the Plains.

Practical jokes are notoriously dangerous things, and one on rather a large scale, the knowledge of which reaches us in a roundabout way, is a forcible example of the fact. This was played far out on the prairie, and happily there was "nobody hurt" by it. It is, notwithstanding, pretty evident, on reading the story, that many might have suffered very seriously. Still, as all turned out well, the fun of the thing may be enjoyed without regard to its retrospective perils. We should premise that the victims of the occasion, although ordinarily by no means uncommunicative of their experience and exploits, have been singularly reticent on the subject. Nothing respecting it has hitherto been heard of either in the West or in New-York. Time works wonders, however, and the whimsical jest has at last come to light.

Last Autumn a number of gentlemen went out West, from Chicago, to have a little buffalo hunting. When the party had penetrated as far as the military precinct dominated by Gen. CUSTER, they were, for a time, the guests of that gallant officer. During this visit, it appears, a severe battle occurred, and the remarkable thing is that, although several well-known "interviewers" of the Press were of the party, neither through them nor any of their companions has any report of the battle, until now, reached the public journals. We need offer no inference from this, since our readers will draw it for themselves, but will proceed to tell the tale as it is told to us. One night, after a heavy day's chase, bivouac was made at a spot some thirty miles from Hayes. All were tired and hungry, and glad to find a camping ground for the night. Fires were soon blazing, buffalo and venison steaks were roasting and frying merrily, and there were colossal appetites to do them justice. Then came some excellent fluid refreshments and some capital cigars. As might be expected, the company were soon in a comfortable condition, and quite ready to drop off to sleep. The hospitable General, in command, however, wished to give his visitors a little amusement before they sought their pillows, and this he did by telling them a number of exciting adventures of the Plains. Most of these, it was afterward remembered, were accounts of Indian surprises, narratives of camps being fallen upon in the dead of night by the savage redskins, and the shocking atrocities thereupon committed. When the awe-struck listeners were sufficiently thrilled by these agreeable anecdotes they were suffered to drop off to uneasy slumbers. But not even "the Turk" pounced upon by MARCO BOZZARIS was ever more astonished than were the unfortunate tourists about an hour after.

The moon had disappeared, the fires were smouldering, and all beyond them was pitchy darkness. Suddenly there arose on the midnight air an appalling howl. It was a sound as if

> "All the fiends from heaven that fell,
> Had pealed the banner cry of hell."

The sharp challenge of the sentries was answered by a terrific war-whoop, and both instantly followed by a crashing volley from rifles and carbines. In an instant all was mad haste, terror and confusion. The sleepers were, of course, by this time wide awake. Quickly they were made to understand the situation. The Indians were upon them in great numbers, and guests and troops alike must fight desperately for life. Meanwhile, the soldiers were doing nobly. They threw themselves in order around the camp, and were loading and firing with great rapidity. Their leader and his staff exhorted their visitors to stand firm. To be sure, there were only a hundred or so of the troops; but it must never be said that "a few thousand dirty redskins" had whipped them. On this, it is related, some of the guests *did* begin to fight, firing their revolvers unpleasantly low, so that there were serious apprehensions of damage. These belligerent persons were straightway dragged beneath the wagons, under pretence of getting cover, and the battle went on. Now and then one of the brave defenders of the camp would fall and be likewise carried, writhing with agony, under the wagons. Some of the visitors are reported to have been in greater agonies still, and to have interspersed the Indian whoops and the soldiers' hurrahs with screeches of terror. This exciting scene lasted for nearly an hour before it ceased, and the panic-stricken hunters were told, with tears of mingled sorrow and joy, that the "victory" was "ours."

The real truth dawned upon the sufferers but slowly. They knew it not that night nor yet the following day. A number of the troops who were supposed to have been killed were kept carefully in the background, and the deception maintained with infinite coolness and gravity. Some little time elapsed before it was whispered that the hostile Indians were part of the waggish Commander's own "boys in blue," and that this facetious little drama had been elaborately prepared, and even rehearsed, in advance for the delectation of the gentlemen from the East. Had any accident happened it would have caused bitter regret, and critical as most practical jokes are, this was surely extra-hazardous. Luckily, however, nothing did happen, and the story is an excellent one to look back upon and laugh over for a long time to come.

The Celts and the Celestials.

During the last election campaign in California both the Democratic and Republican Parties committed themselves, in their platforms, against Chinese immigration. The Republican Party found it necessary to do so, as they thought, to keep pace with the Democracy, who have always endeavored to make political capital by catering to the class prejudices of the ignorant. But both parties find it much easier to adopt resolutions against the immigration of a particular race of people to this country, than to point out how such a thing can be legally and constitutionally done. Mr. BOOTH, the new Governor elect of California, in his inaugural address, devotes considerable space to the Chinese question, and endeavors to show the evils that are likely to result from a large immigration of Asiatics to the Pacific coast. He doubtless felt himself impelled to say thus much in justification of the position that his party had taken upon the question; but when he comes to the practical problem, how to avoid the evil, he is obliged to content himself with the following vague talk:

> "The control of the question of Asiatic immigration lies exclusively with the Federal Government. Treaties, commercial relations and national traditions are all arrayed against any interference with free immigration to these shores, and much difficulty may be found in bringing our national legislators to fully comprehend the evils threatened, which are now local and not general. It is the general sense of the public that Congress should be memorialized upon this subject, and such restrictions sought at the hands of the Federal Government as will secure this State, with its hopeful future, to the possession of a people that can share equally with each other in political power."

Congress undoubtedly has the power to prevent the introduction into this country of coolie or any other species of slave labor, but it has no more right to forbid the free immigration of Asiatics than of Europeans; and it is contrary to the whole theory of our government, and especially to the liberal and impartial principles of the Republican Party, to make any distinction of race, creed or color in the rights and privileges granted to citizens, or those who desire to become citizens, of the United States. Americans are certainly not called upon to draw any such distinction against the Chinese at the dictation of another class of foreigners who have sought an asylum here. It is well known that the chief objection to the Chinese in California comes from the Irish population. It was from this class that the Democratic Party used to draw most of the political capital which it gained by fostering the prejudices against the negro. Fleeing to this country, as they claimed, to escape British oppression, the Irish immigrants always made haste to join the ranks of the oppressors here. They voted almost to a man, with the Democratic Party during the long years which that party championed the cause of negro slavery; and now that slavery is abolished, we find them in the front ranks of the haters and persecutors of the Chinese. The Republican Party of California made a great mistake in trying to secure their votes by catering to their unreasoning and illiberal prejudices. It should have maintained the true ground which constitutes the chief glory of the party—equal rights and privileges to all. The question of Chinese immigration will settle itself, in the long run, if not to the satisfaction of all, at least in accordance with those immutable laws which no free Government can afford to contravene or attempt to thwart. If, as Gov. HAIGHT says in his farewell Message, "California may be said to lack nothing but population," it is difficult to see why China, its nearest foreign neighbor, should not be allowed to aid in supplying that lack. Whenever the immigration ceases to be advantageous to the State, it will naturally cease for lack of encouragement. At any rate the American nation, which offers itself as an asylum for the whole world, cannot be expected to refuse a welcome to the Celestial merely because he is distasteful to the Celt.

A Fresh Dodge for Getting On.

BYRON and others have been accused of painting themselves in worse colors than were warranted by truth. The gifted designer of *Conrad*, of *Lara* and of *Manfred* clearly wished it to be thought that himself was the "dark original he drew." This, of course, was only a form of morbid vanity, the desire being at every cost to make a sensation. Mr. CHARLES C. REYNOLDS, an ingenious youth of twenty now in Boston, has dealt in self-vilification for a more immediately practical reason. The story of Mr. REYNOLDS develops a new phase of human invention, and adds to the resources of Jeremy Diddlers a dodge unthought of before. It is, however, open to the objection that it can only be attempted at long intervals; since, one success being bruited, people would be on their guard against the trick for some time to come.

The tale of which Mr. REYNOLDS is the hero opened some days ago with the receipt by a Boston official of a telegram from Galena, Ill. This dispatch was signed by the Sheriff of Wayne County, and asked what reward could be paid for the apprehension of a certain person who had murdered a policeman in Boston some months before. The inquiry was prompted by a dark and thrilling tale which had been poured into the ears of a "prominent citizen" of Galena the day before. On that day, it appears that Mr. REYNOLDS called upon the citizen referred to, and told him substantially what follows: "My home is in Boston, Mass., where I have a brother named STEPHEN H. REYNOLDS, who is employed in SMITH's organ manufactory. On the night of the last day of May, or the 1st day of June (I've forgotton which) of this year, I had an altercation with some men in a saloon near Tremont-street. A policeman named DAN. SHEA attempted to arrest me, when one of my comrades told me not to be arrested. Then I seized a bread-knife which lay on the counter, and, pushing the officer from me, I stabbed him in the right side. He died an hour afterward. I fled to a neighboring town, disguised myself with false whiskers, and then returned to Boston. There I borrowed thirty dollars from my aunt, and went to Pittsburg, Penn., where I taught school for one month. From there I went to Chicago, then to Freeport and Warren, and finally arrived in Galena."

The prominent citizen was highly impressed with Mr. REYNOLDS' account of himself, but apparently failed to see that the least improbability was suggested by his manner of giving it. He listened with curious attention, and then affably gave his communicative visitor in charge of the Police. This done, Mr. REYNOLDS was searched, and it was found that he had obligingly arranged to further the ends of justice in a still more conclusive manner, for on his person were found confirmatory letters and other documents bringing the crime home to him in a way not to be refuted. Having an eye to business as well as duty, the Sheriff telegraphed to inquire about the reward. Mr. REYNOLDS' story was, however, so well connected, and seemed so probable on its face, that it was resolved to send him Eastward without delay. Accordingly, this was done, and the self-accused homicide was soon safely housed in a Boston jail.

From the Galena papers, it seems that the culprit had arrived in that town some time ago. He took up his residence at a private boarding-house there, and remained some time. Failing, however, to remunerate the hostess for his entertainment, Mr. REYNOLDS was requested to depart. It is further stated that he had made various unsuccessful efforts to find employment. His desire was to get home,—East,—and he has now succeeded in carrying that desire into effect. The Sheriff of Wayne County has been, however, to use the phrase, badly "sold." It took but little time, after arriving in the City of the Three Hills, to discover that no such murder as that described had ever taken place; that "Dan Shea" was a figment of Mr. REYNOLDS' poetic imagination, and that the latter artful gentleman, whatever his accomplishments as a swindler, had not yet figured as a homicide. In other words, Mr. REYNOLDS had played the whole game simply and purely for the sake of getting a free passage home to Boston. It was a ponderous set of machinery to put in motion for so trivial an end, but Mr. REYNOLDS is young yet, his fine genius will more accurately admeasure means and ends in time, and as he is at large again he will have untrammeled opportunities to improve himself. We do not often hear of so original a stroke of rascally cunning, the sole drawback to the artistic symmetry of which lies in the fact that it is a trifle too suggestive of breaking a butterfly on a wheel.

Arrangement of Coal Miners' Wages—No Probability of a Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The *Miners' Journal* says: "The Joint Committee in Schuylkill, appointed to fix the rate of wages for the month, met yesterday in Pottsville. Returns were received from all the firms drawn, except the Philadelphia Coal Company. The Committee found the average price to be $2 31 27-100 per ton for December, which was a decline of about thirty-one cents per ton from the November rate. The talked-of strike turns out to be as was expected, a rumor only, as it could be readily seen that nothing could be gained, and everything lost by such a course at this season of the year. That there have been and will be suspensions of operations in different collieries, especially in Schuylkill, where such suspension is now pretty general, is not denied. But this is a different thing, and is caused by the usual dullness of trade, consequent upon the close of navigation. The Lang Company, controlled by the Reading Railroad Company, have purchased additional coal lands to the amount of $1,000,000, doubtless with the intention of leasing, but controlling them. This makes the carrying company more than ever master of the situation; and the miners will do well to work in harmony with them, and not fight them as heretofore, particularly as the Reading Company show a liberal spirit towards the miners."

Skating and Curling—Both Pastimes Inaugurated at Central Park.

Yesterday the Central Park ponds presented quite a gala scene, it being the inaugural skating day of the season. The ball was up on Friday afternoon for a short time, but it was only yesterday that the public became generally aware of the fact that the ponds were all ready for skating. The throng yesterday was greatest at 3 P.M. on the Fifty-ninth-street and the Central lake, at which hour both places were black with the crowd of skaters on the ice, the remarkably fine weather being very favorable for a full enjoyment of the sport. The large lake was only opened in such places as were considered safe, large spaces of thin ice being marked off by danger boards. But few ladies were on the ice, the great crowd of boys who thronged the pond rendering it rather unpleasant for lady skaters and experts. The Gasino lake was closed yesterday, as also the portion of the large lake east of the Mall. The Harlem lake was covered with a good surface of ice, except in one or two spots, which were marked off, and all the Park ponds which were open were crowded, the Fifty-ninth-street pond having the largest assemblage of all. Today it is expected that the entire extent of the large lake will be available for use.

The lake near Seventy-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue has been set apart for the use of the Curling Clubs, and on Friday they inaugurated the sport at the Park for the season. Yesterday three rinks were playing scrub games during the day. This week several of the clubs will play their "point" contests at the Park. The ice is beautiful, smooth, and nearly all the clubs have placed their curling material in the club-house adjoining the lake.

In Brooklyn the skaters have had a monopoly of the sport up to yesterday, especially the patrons of the Capitoline Lake, where they have had a splendid field of ice since the rainy afternoon of Wednesday. On Friday 1,100 pupils of Public School No. 3 of Bedford, visited the Capitoline Lake, and the occasion was marked by a series of races and sports on the ice, the boys' race resulting in the winning of the prize by H. KELLER, and the blindfold skating prize by Miss CORCORAN. Over 3,000 people were present, the Ladies' Hall being crowded with the fair sex.

The Union Pond was well attended during the latter part of the week, an excellent sheet of ice being provided.

It is expected that there will be skating at Prospect Park today, the skating-house being finished and everything in readiness for the pastime.

An Incident of the Grand Duke's Visit to Boston.

The Boston *Traveller* mentions a pleasant incident which occurred in connection with the visit of the Grand Duke to the Massachusetts Historical Society Rooms. Just as the party were leaving, it says, Admiral POSSIET took from his pocket a small envelope and handed it to Mr. WINTHROP, saying, that perhaps the contents would be of sufficient interest to entitle them to a place in the society's cabinet. On opening the envelope, three oak leaves and a little twig were found. These were accompanied by a statement in Russian, that the leaves and twig were taken from an oak tree in St. Petersburg, which grew from an acorn, planted by the Emperor of Russia himself, received from Mr. GEORGE SUMNER, of Boston, which he took from a tree which shades WASHINGTON's tomb, at Mt. Vernon.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The past week has been the busiest and most important even of the present brilliant musical season. On Monday the one hiatus in our musical experience was filled up. The mortifying fact that in a City so well provided with instrumentalists, a string quartet could only be heard in the *salons* of the wealthy, exists no longer. The Onslow Quartet Association began, on the night named, a series of concerts likely to reflect high credit on the taste of our musical public.

Mr. SANTLEY and his companions have again appeared, and have been listened to with enthusiasm by audiences including the best resident musicians, who have been evidently incited to new exertions by such inspiriting example. We can recall no male artist who has appeared before a New-York audience, who has approached Mr. SANTLEY in felicity of execution. His running passages are as *perlé*, his diminuendos as fine, his gradations of tone as delicate as it is possible to imagine. The style and delivery of his Italian cavatinas is as admirable, and we may say as national as that of his English songs. For, like every true singer, he is cosmopolitan, and his manner marks the highest point which the art of singing has now reached, viz., emotion as expressed by a gentleman and not by a boor. Mr. SANTLEY embodies the idea which was, perhaps, first conveyed by the great German baritone, PISCHECK, that of intense earnestness, covered by an outward calm. With him passion smoulders—it does not blaze. His grief is manly, his sentiment vailed, his love proud. He does not roar at his audiences, but seems rather to repress his power; to recite his poem and deliver his message with as little ado as may be; and then, while you are entranced by the beauty of the music and the loveliness of the singing, there comes one tremendous note, like a flash of light out of a dark cloud, and all is still.

The rehearsal of the Church Music Association, on Thursday, was attended by a large and brilliant audience. HAYDN's noble Second Mass was the *pièce de resistance*, and nothing can be conceived of as more likely to benefit the public taste than such music. In this mass the quartet of solo singers have comparatively little to do. That little will be well done is certain; but the condition of the chorus, the want of unanimity, and the poorness and thinness of tone bode ill for the concert.

The concert of the Vocal Society of New-York, which took place on Thursday evening, and to which we briefly adverted in our Friday's issue, was a most important one. The Society numbers nearly all those trained singers who combined to give the glee and madrigal concerts which created so great a sensation four seasons ago; and it is clear that partly owing to individual accomplishment, partly to the wise choice of a conductor in Mr. MOSENTHAL, the Society is capable of, and indeed actually does the work which the Church Music Association undertakes to do. MENDELSSOHN's magnificent Psalm, "Judge me, oh God," a composition in eight parts, was sung with great steadiness and effect, to the delight of a critical audience, who insisted on an encore. If we say, as is but just, that the madrigal, "As Vesta was," sung by the Society, and the glee, "Retire, My Love," sung by Messrs. BUSH, ROCKWOOD, BECKETT and AIKEN, were perfect specimens of part-singing, then we may term the marvelous vocal accompaniment to KUCKEN's song, "Hie thee, Shallop," a *tour de force*. Miss LASAR, who executed the solo part, gives great promise of future excellence. Mr. BECKETT is rapidly fulfilling the promise he gave five years ago. He does not rely, as so many do, on a fine voice, but compliments his hearers by choosing the most intellectual music, and rendering it with taste and skill. His singing of SCHUMANN's song, "Devotion," was admirable, and produced a hearty encore.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The lengthened notice of the first representation of "Il Trovatore," at the Academy of Music, published on Thursday morning, and the fact that the labors of Mr. STRAKOSCH's artists during the remainder of the week have become familiar by repetition, makes a review of recent operatic incidents unnecessary at present. The recitals of opera this week are to occur on Monday and Tuesday only, the Academy being occupied on the remaining nights. Monday "Il Trovatore" will be rehearsed, and Tuesday, "Faust." On Wednesday, however, Miss NILSSON will be heard in a grand concert at Steinway Hall, with all the artists of the company, the whole chorus and a full orchestra. The programme is to consist of selections from "L'Ombre," Flotow's latest opera; from "Faust," and from "Il Trovatore." Miscellaneous pieces will also be recited, and a piano solo, by Herr PRUCKNER, will be part of the entertainment. The performances of Christmas week will be the last New-York audiences will be privileged to enjoy for some months.

Dramatic.

THE THEATRES.

The dramatic novelty of the week has been Mr. BROUGHAM's drama of "John Garth," at Wallack's Theatre. For a play of its class, it has unusual merit, and has greatly pleased numerous audiences. Mr. BROUGHAM has done his work neatly and effectively, and Mr. WALLACK and his company do ample justice to the playwright's skill. There is some satisfaction in putting a drama together when a writer is sure of such appreciative interpretation.... Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will act *Hamlet* through the coming week, and *Claude Melnotte* for a morning entertainment next Saturday. In the following week "Julius Cæsar" is to be given. We hear accounts of the preparations for this tragedy that give earnest of a sterling dramatic treat to come. It is understood that Mr. BOOTH will act *Brutus*, and Mr. L. P. BARRETT *Cassius*. Of the remainder of the cast we have no knowledge. The *Mark Antony* should be good to equal the last seen here, that of the late WALTER MONTGOMERY. That unfortunate gentleman played some portions of *Mark Antony* with something very like genius, and his performance will be long remembered. ....The horses are coming on the stage of the Grand Opera-house. Whether this is an inspiration of the new business manager, Mr. JOSEPH H. TOOKER, or of the daring FISK, Jr., himself, we know not, but in the rattling military drama of "Charles O'Malley," a stud of twenty will appear to illustrate, no doubt, the battle of Waterloo. It is stated that this piece will be superbly mounted otherwise, and if so, it should prove a drawing spectacle for the Christmas holidays.... Mr. SOTHERN ended his superb engagement at Niblo's yesterday. To-morrow the "Black Crook" succeeds *Dundreary*. The former well-known drama is to depend mainly, of course, upon new scenes and other accessories. Miss KATE SANTLEY replaces Miss MARKHAM as *Stalacta*. Miss SANTLEY is described as being a lady of personal attractions and as likely to be quite successful. She is, we believe, an American lady of Southern extraction, whose dramatic career has been undertaken because of exigencies growing out of the civil war. We trust she will be kindly received.... "Divorce" refuses to be shelved at the Fifth-avenue, although Mr. DALY has Miss AGNES ETHEL and other welcome attractions in reserve. On Christmas Day there is to be a morning performance of "Divorce," and there are fewer tokens of the cessation of the run of the comedy than there were a month ago.... "Humpty Dumpty" is still the attraction at the Olympic.... "The Streets of New-York" was the play at Wood's Museum throughout last week.... Mr. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE has leased the St. James Theatre, where he will inaugurate, early in January, under as favorable conditions as possible, a practical application of DELSARTE's principles of dramatic art.

Miscellaneous.

NIXON'S SOUTHERN CIRCUS.

A new circus, to be known by the title printed above, will be opened, to-morrow evening, at Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. The building, which was lately called the Globe Theatre, has been transformed, we are told, into a fine amphitheatre. The pro gramme gives promise of an excellent entertainment. Mr. J. H. Cook, Mr. James Melville and family, Mme. De Berg, M. Goroux and the Miaco Brothers are among the artists who are to take part in the performance. We shall be able to speak of all in detail within forty-eight hours.

Home Gossip.

Rev. C. B. Parsons, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Louisville, is dead. Born in 1805, he became an actor when about twenty years of age. He left the stage in 1838, and was licensed to preach a year or so later....A new play, by Col. Barnes, called "Solid Silver," has been brought out at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....The Wallack-Richings company performed twice last week in Elmira....Mr. and Mrs. Florence were last week at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mr. Sothern acts at the Boston Theatre this week....Miss Cushman performed last week at the Globe....The Parepa-Rosa English opera company was last week at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, and will be heard this week in Detroit....Mr. C. W. Couldock acted last week in Columbus, Ohio....Mrs. Moulton was, at last advices, in New-Orleans....Mrs. D. P. Bowers was last week at the New-Orleans Academy of Music....Miss Lotta was at the Albany Opera-house....Mr. John E. Owens was the "star" at the New-Orleans Varieties last week....The Wyndham comedy troupe, yesterday, concluded the third and last week of their engagement at the Michigan-avenue Theatre, in Chicago....Mr. Edwin Adams acted last week in Rochester....Miss Western was at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mrs. Lander was at the National Theatre, in Washington....The Lydia Thompson troupe was last week at the National Theatre, in Cincinnati....Mr. Jefferson was last week at the St. Louis Olympic, and Mr. Chas. Mathews was at De Bar's....Mr. Lingard and his company were last week in Omaha....A Thomas concert occurred in Providence last week....The Boston School Committee has named the new school-house, in Richmond-street, the Cushman School....On Wednesday Mme. Janauschek played in Titusville....Wednesday and Thursday Herr Wachtel sang in Milwaukee....Mr. Chanfrau was last reported in Leavenworth....We reprint the article appended from yesterday's *Public Record*, of Philadelphia. That journal says: "The Vienna lady orchestra, which appeared here in September last, at the Musical Fund Hall, it appears, subsequently separated while traveling in the West, in consequence of a disaffection which arose. One-half of the ladies clung to the manager and the remainder to the agent. On Monday last the portion of the troupe in charge of the agent appeared in Scranton, Luzerne County, Penn. At this place a performance was given Tuesday night, and on Thursday the agent left Scranton and came to this city. Before he arrived here a dispatch was received at Police Head-quarters requesting the arrest of Mr. Adolph Birgfeld, of the Vienna lady orchestra, and the detention of a chest in his possession, marked No. 3. On his arrival here Mr. Birgfeld was taken into custody by Detective Haggerty, who immediately telegraphed to the Chief of Police at Scranton, desiring to know on what charge the prisoner was to be held. He received an answer stating that the charge was larceny, and, if desired, the warrant would be forwarded by mail. Detective Haggerty informed the Scranton authorities by telegraph that he would hold the prisoner subject to his order. Birgfeld, when taken into custody, said that he had no knowledge of having anything in his possession belonging to the disaffected members of the troupe, and was released on his own recognizance to await the action of the authorities of Scranton. He gave the officer an order for all the baggage at the depot. Last evening Officer J. M. Kapp arrived bearing a warrant, issued by Alderman Lewis S. Waters, of Scranton, on the oath of Lewis Hanbach, charging that 'Adolph Birgfeld did take and carry away, and steal and rob from the Vienna lady orchestra troupe, the property belonging to the said company, viz: one whole chest of opera dresses, marked No. 3, one box of musical instruments, ladies' dress and clothing, &c., altogether of the value of $1,000, and contrary to the act of the Assembly, as well as against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.' The officer stated that since the departure of Mr. Birgfeld from Scranton, the troupe had been unable to appear in public for want of stage costumes. Their case is rather deplorable, as not one of the women speaks English, and now sincerely wish they had never left their native country. Mr. Birgfeld stated that the portion of the troupe now at Scranton were thoroughly disgusted with their experience in this country, and desire to go home, and that he intended to bring them to Philadelphia, where he would give several concerts to raise means to send them to Austria. The officer will return to Scranton with his charge today."

Foreign Notes.

A new version of "Le Juif Polonais" has been brought out at the London Lyceum...."Genevieve De Brabant" is represented, in English, nightly, at the Philharmonic Theatre, in London....Mr. Boucicault has commenced an engagement of 100 nights at the Gaiety Theatre, in London, previous to his tour through the United States. Mrs. Boucicault was to have appeared a week after her husband's return to the stage....The critic of the *Figaro*, says: "Mrs. Charles Mathews has passed through London, en route for the Continent, where she will spend a few months, preparatory to returning to America, to rejoin her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews will return to England, for good, in the Autumn, when Mr. Mathews will probably give his farewell performances, and finally take leave of the stage. The long trip taken by these popular artists has been both pleasant and remunerative. Mrs. Mathews will not act again."....The London *Echo* of Dec. 2 says: "A gentleman suddenly sank down, on Wednesday night, when sitting in the Paris Opera Comique, enjoying the performance. When taken up he was found to be dead. From papers in his pocket it was found that he was a Mr. Lowry, of New-York, stopping at the Grand Hotel. His body is being embalmed to be taken to the United States."....English papers say that Mme. Lucca still suffers much from the throat complaint that has afflicted her for the last year or two, and, besides, is saving herself for her engagements in Russia; so that, though frequently announced in Berlin opera bills, she seldom sings....They are performing "Les Brigands," by Offenbach, in Rome....The Richard Wagner Association for promoting the performance of the "Nibelungen" at Bayreuth—an association under the immediate patronage of the Emperor of Germany, the King of Bavaria, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg—lately held a meeting to settle its constitution. The principal statutes are as follows: Every person purchasing a ticket, payable in three installments of five florins each, in December, 1871, January, 1872, and January, 1873, is a member of the Association. One person may become the possessor of several tickets. Tickets may also be purchased at a subsequent date, as far as the number of patrons' certificates will allow, by supplementary payments. With the amount accruing from the sale of the tickets patrons' certificates will be purchased; for these, lots will afterward be drawn by the members. For every thirty-five original tickets there will be an entire patron's certificate worth 300 thalers, or three thirds of a certificate at 100 thalers each third. Each such part of a certificate entitles the holder to witness the representation of the entire work, that is to say, the four performances. The Association furthermore undertakes, by getting up concerts, &c., to render the drawing for the certificates more favorable for the members by purchasing with the receipts of the concerts, &c., additional certificates, to be distributed among them. The association will also procure patrons' certificates from the central office for all persons desiring to become at once patrons of the undertaking. As we have stated, on a previous occasion, the performance of the "Festival Stage-Play," will take place in the Summer of 1873. The list of those who have taken tickets is already considerable, and among the names there are some very well known....The Haymarket Theatre of Melbourne, Australia, after a short life of feverish excitement, mingled with long seasons of intense depression, was destroyed by fire on the 22d of September. The building, with the exception of a portion of the frontage, converted into a public-house, was unoccupied. The fire is believed to have broken out in the kitchen of the tavern. In a few minutes it had obtained such a hold upon the auditorium that any hope of extinguishing it was futile, and the efforts of the firemen were confined to preventing the fire from extending to the neighboring houses. In this they were successful, although some small shops in the Eastern Market were injured by the flames and falling ruins. Every portion of the theatre and vestibule was destroyed, excepting the outside walls, and there is no probability of any attempt being made to resuscitate a place of amusement which was a financial and artistic failure. During its existence the boards of the Haymarket were trod by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Dillon, Lady Don, Mme. Celeste, and several operatic celebrities; but the occasions upon which the management was enabled to make both ends meet were few and far between.

THE PARADE TODAY.

Programme of the International Societies—Letters of Sympathy from Cuban Organizations.

The several International societies will hold their parade and funeral procession in honor of the Communist leaders lately executed in Paris, today. The following order for assembling will be carried out: The military, composed of Hawkins' Zouaves, the Skidmore Guards and probably the Garibaldi Guards, will assemble at St. Mark's-place. The ladies who wish to join the procession, and which will include Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, Miss Tennie C. Claflin, Miss Palmer and Mrs. Frances Rose McLinley and Mrs. Mary Hulck, will assemble at Seventh-street; the Cuban and Swiss societies at Sixth-street; the Irish societies at Fitzham's Hall, and the various trade societies at Fifth-street. At Fourth-street the several sections of the International societies will assemble with the catafalque, which will be decorated with colors, mottoes and wreaths of *immortelles*. The catafalque will be guarded by sections 2, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 22, 25, of New-York; section 18, of Newark; 29, of Paterson; a sectional formation from Hoboken, and a number of citizens who are sympathizers with the movement, and who will wear the badge of the Society, which consists of a band of crape on the left arm and a piece of scarlet ribbon in the button-hole. The pall-bearers are to be the refugees of the Commune residing in New-York, while the guard of honor is to be composed of picked men from the Hawkins' Zouaves. The whole procession will be under the command of T. H. Banks, the Chief Marshal, who will be assisted by the following-named persons as aids-de-camp: E. Francois Constant Christenent, D. Debuchy, F. Macgregor, Dr. Sterbling and D. Church. The procession will start punctually at 1 o'clock, headed by military, who will have the right of the line, and will proceed down the Bowery to Great Jones-street, up Broadway to Waverley-place, through Fifth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, where it will cross to Sixth-avenue, and proceed to Fourteenth-street, through which it will pass to the Lincoln Monument, around which it will countermarch and then quietly disperse. At a meeting at their head-quarters last evening, it was announced that George Francis Train had sent a donation for the purpose of helping to defray the expenses of the procession. The Treasurer, however, stated that they had $214 65 on hand, so that they are not in want of funds. Among the letters that have been received by the Committee, sympathizing with the organization, are the following:

New-York, Dec. 16, 1871.

To the Internationalists of New-York:

The daughters of Cuba warmly sympathize with you and hasten to lend you their country's flag to assist in decorating the catafalque. They entertain now the hope that you, the truly free men of the world, will eventually lend a hand to the patriot Cuban battling manfully for liberty and independence. I inclose $10 which the children of the undersigned wish me to convey to you to assist in paying the expenses of the procession. Yours,

Emilia C. De Villaverde,
Secretary Daughters of Cuba Association.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1871.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee of the International Society:

Gentlemen: Your kind invitation to attend your funeral procession has just reached our hands, and although it is late we shall do our best to invite the different Cuban clubs in this City. We really sympathize with your republican ideas and heartily wish you success, and thanking you warmly for your kind invitation and sympathies for Cuba, we remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servants,

T. V. Aguilera and Van Cerqudes.

Resolutions were received from the Ancient Order of Egyptian Monks, expressing sympathy with the Society. Almost all nationalities will be represented in the demonstration, and it is estimated that at least 10,000 persons will take part in the parade.

No preparations have been made by the Police other than are usual on the occasion of any public procession. The Superintendent and Inspectors will be at their posts at head-quarters during the time the procession is moving, and all the reserves will be held at the several Station-houses in order to be prepared for any emergency. It is believed, however, that there will be no occasion to use a single policeman.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. Higbee.

The death of this distinguished divine has already been announced. Edward Young Higbee was born in the year 1810. His father was Rev. Daniel Higbee, a clergyman of the old school in Delaware, and his mother, before her marriage, a Miss Hollingshead, of Quaker family of Morristown, N. J. Educated in the City of Philadelphia, young Higbee spent much of his earlier life in Delaware, and was preparing himself to enter the Military Academy at West Point, when influenced by his father to turn his attention to the ministry of the Episcopal Church, in 1827 he entered the General Theological Seminary in New-York, and graduated in the year 1829. His first parish was near Havre de Grace, in Maryland, where, however, he remained but a short time, removing thence to Trinity Church, Washington, D. C. It was in that city that at the suggestion of Hon. Daniel Webster, he was appointed Chaplain to the Senate of the United States, which office he filled during the session of 1835-36. From this position he was called to New-York as an assistant minister of Trinity Church, and remained connected with the parish until the time of his death. In 1837 he married a daughter of Commodore Henley, of the United States Navy, by whom he had several children, all of whom survive but a favorite son, who died while a member of the Naval Academy at Newport. From an early period of his ministry Dr. Higbee was a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a constantly re-elected member of the Standing Committee, and for some years the faithful secretary of its Board of Trustees. He was also for many successive terms elected a Deputy from the Diocese of New-York to the General Convention of the Church, and in times of great excitement, and when many difficult questions were debated, exercised by his intense earnestness and his effective eloquence a powerful influence. Dr. Higbee was naturally a thinker, and had he not been so constantly occupied in the duties of his sacred calling, might have taken a high place among the philosophic minds of the day. As it was, his sermons were marked by an originality of thought, a freshness in the mode of presenting truth, and a lucid, chaste style, that gave him a wide popularity which he retained to the last. But even these qualities, finely developed as they were, seemed dwarfed beside the noble nature of the man. He appeared intuitively to shrink from everything that was mean or paltry, while his life was marked by acts of generosity. No brother so poor, so friendless, so faulty, that he could not gain from him sympathy and help. His affections, indeed, to those who knew him best, were a distinguishing part of his character. It is believed that he never wholly recovered from the shock he received on the death of his younger son, the midshipman in the navy. His frequent allusions to him showed how that child had wound himself around every fibre of the parent's heart, and associated himself with all his thoughts. The death of Dr. Higbee, though sudden, could not have been unexpected. The sincere unaffected piety of the man gives assurance to his friends that he has exchanged the present for a happier state.

Visit of the Grand Duke in Canada.

Montreal, Dec. 16.—After the Grand Duke returned from his drive, yesterday, he attended an inspection of a battery of artillery, and spent a quiet evening at his hotel, no strangers being present at dinner. For today there are no special arrangements, except luncheon at Mayor Coursol's, and a visit to the skating-rink this evening.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—The Grand Duke will arrive here on Monday afternoon, and receive the address of the Mayor and City Council privately on Tuesday. He does not wish for any public demonstration. The visit will probably be a very quiet one.

More About the Suspended Banks.

The Controller of the Currency yesterday, appointed the Clearing-house Committee, of which Mr. Leverich is Chairman, as Bank Examiners, pending the selection of Mr. Callender's successors.

Mr. A. P. Mann, receiver of the Eighth National Bank, has made a statement, showing that on the 13th inst., the assets of the bank amounted to $1,019,665, and the total liabilities $112,829. The condition of affairs at the Ocean and Union-square Banks remained unchanged yesterday. Among the depositors in the suspended savings banks a feeling prevails that the payments of their money is unnecessarily delayed, and they are becoming impatient to get it before the New Year.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Stuyvesant Bank on Friday in the United States District Court by Alexander Blumenstiel, attorney for the petitioners. The alleged acts of bankruptcy are the appointment of a receiver by the State Courts, and the refusal to pay a check certified by them.

The New Superintendent of Markets—Reforms Suggested by the Controller.

Mr. Thomas F. De Voe, who has had great experience in the markets, was appointed Superintendent of Markets, yesterday, by Controller Green. In making the appointment, Mr. Green called attention to the fact that "the administration of the markets needs thorough reformation; the glaring abuses that have so long existed, and which have been so oppressive upon so many innocent persons, must no longer be tolerated." The new Superintendent was instructed to "examine and report whether the services of any employees now in the markets, in the employ of the City, can be dispensed with, and as to the most effective method of making the markets productive to the City, and at the same time convenient and acceptable to those dealing in them."

THE CITY FUNDS.

Controller Green Controverts the Claim of the City Chamberlain to the Interest on Public Moneys—Cheap Liberality of Bradley and Sweeny—Decisive Action of Mr. Green.

"When I came into office," said City Chamberlain Bradley, in a boasting circular, addressed to the public on the eve of the last election, "I had a choice of official precidents I might," continued Bradley, in referring to the interest on the moneys deposited to the credit of the City, "I might, with well-sustained authority, have appropriated the interest to my own use. * * * But I decided otherwise." Exactly how little right or claim the present City Chamberlain or his predecessor and brother-in-law, Sweeny, had to the interest on the public funds, or how much liberality there was in their act of relinquishing to the City what was really never theirs, are shown in the following cogent letter, addressed to Bradley, yesterday, by Controller Green. Besides disposing of all pretended claims of the City Chamberlain to the personal appropriation of the interest, Mr. Green instructs the Broadway Bank to discontinue keeping the entries for interest separate from the other City accounts, and also calls on Bradley for a report of the number of employes in his office, and the salaries and services performed by them. The following is his letter:

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Controller's Office, Dec. 16, 1871.

John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain:

Sir: I have your favor of the 1st inst., in which you state that you had that day received "over and above the salaries and expenses of your office the sum of $26,252 19, as interest upon the City and County moneys," and that you had deposited this sum to the credit of an account which, you inform me, was established by your predecessor, of "profits realized by the Chamberlain and County Treasurer, or the moneys of the City and County in his hand, over and above the salaries and expenses of his office."

As this letter, with others of a similar character, have from time to time appeared in the public prints, it would seem to be your desire that others should accept the conclusion that you and your predecessor have adopted for yourselves, to wit, that these interest moneys are the property of the Chamberlain, and that it is only by an act of liberality on his part that they are handed over to the public Treasury.

Not only do I fail entirely to see the matter in this light, but it appears to me that you have no right whatever to draw them from the bank, or in any manner to dispose of or deal with them.

By the same laws of 1866, chapter 623, the Chamberlain of the City was directed, by written notice to the Controller, to designate not less than three banks, in which all the moneys of the City and County raised by taxation, and from other sources, should be deposited. Under this authority the Chamberlain designated the Broadway National Bank, the Tenth National Bank and the Union Trust Company, in which City and County moneys are now deposited. These depositories have agreed to pay an annual interest of four per cent. upon the average daily balances. I know of no law which appropriates this interest to the Chamberlain, or which gives to him personally any right or color of right to it. It seems that it has been the practice for the depositories to keep separate accounts of the moneys deposited and of the interest accruing, the former of which is drawn upon, in the case of the Broadway National Bank, by warrants signed by the Controller, countersigned by the Mayor; and in the case of the other banks, by warrants countersigned by the Controller, while the accrued interest has been allowed by the depositories to be drawn by the Chamberlain alone. I cannot say who is responsible for thus treating these accounts separately, but the practice, being without legal authority, must cease.

I have today communicated with the banks on this subject, and inclose a copy of my communication for your information.

In your letter of the 1st inst., above alluded to, you state that the $26,222 19 referred to, was over and above the salaries and expenses of your office, but you do not inform me the amount of these salaries and expenses. As Chamberlain, you are the chief officer of one of the various bureaus of this Department, and the charter, section 32, provides that "the heads of all Departments, except as otherwise specifically directed herein, shall have power to appoint and remove all chiefs of bureaus, (except the Chamberlain,) as also all clerks, officers, employes and subordinates in their respective Departments. The number of all officers, clerks, employes and subordinates in every Department, (except the Police and Fire Departments,) with their respective salaries or compensation, shall be such as the head of each department shall designate and approve."

You will please furnish me at an early day a statement of all officers, clerks, employes, and subordinates in your Bureau, with the salaries paid to and the services performed by each; and where no services are rendered, let that fact also be stated; and if there are any other expenses in connection with your Bureau, please furnish me with the particulars thereof, and oblige

Yours, very respectfully,
Andrew H. Green, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Controller's Office, Dec. 16, 1871.

To the Broadway National Bank, Designated Depository of the Moneys of the City and County of New-York:

For some years the moneys of the City and County of New-York, raised by taxation and from other sources, have been deposited with you, in accordance with the designation made as required by law, and for the use of the moneys thus deposited you have agreed to pay the annual interest of four per cent. upon the daily balances to the credit of the City or County. It has been your practice, I understand, to keep separate accounts of the moneys deposited, and of the moneys accruing as interest upon these balances. The moneys deposited are drawn from you by warrants signed by the Controller, countersigned by the Mayor, with the addition, in the case of County moneys, of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, while the accrued interest you have allowed to be drawn by the check of the Chamberlain alone.

As the moneys deposited with you belong to the City and County, and not to the Chamberlain, of course the interest accruing for the use of such moneys rightfully belongs to and becomes the property of the City and County, and not that of the Chamberlain. The accrued interest, as in the case of the moneys deposited, can only, therefore, be legally drawn from you by warrant signed by the Controller, countersigned by the Mayor, and, in the case of County moneys, by the additional signature of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Chamberlain has no authority to draw such interest money or to require you to pay the same to him, by check or otherwise.

In these circumstances I have now to request that at the end of each month you will please add to the credit of the accounts of the City and County, on your books, the amount of interest which accrues upon the daily balances at the credit of each account, and that you inform me of the amount of such credits, that corresponding entries may be made in the books of this Department.

No payment by you out of the funds deposited of the City and County, or out of the accrued interest thereon, will be sanctioned by this Department, unless such payment is made by warrant, signed by the Controller and Mayor, and, when necessary, by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Very respectfully,
And. H. Green, Controller.

Probable Murder.

At 11½ P. M. yesterday, Officer Gardner, of the Seventh Precinct, found William Paine, of No. 147 Cherry-street, lying in front of No. 121 Cherry-street, suffering from a severe wound in his head.

The officer took him to the station-house, and Dr. Waterman was summoned, who stated that the injured man's skull was fractured.

Dennis Reardon, who is said to have struck Paine on the head with some blunt instrument during an altercation, was arrested and locked up. The injured man is keeper of a boarding-house at the above number.

The Aldermanic Harlem Railroad Scheme Denounced.

The Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association met last evening, John McCool presiding. The attendance included the principal property-owners in the district affected by the Fourth-avenue railroad nuisance. Among those present were Alderman Tuomey, Major Quincy, Jacob Cohen, Terence Farley, and others.

Mr. Jacques reported that the Executive Committee are taking steps to hold a public meeting at an early day; that they have passed a resolution approving generally the plan submitted by Mr. Prague, civil engineer, of depressing the tracks, and that they have sent a communication to Mr. Vanderbilt, requesting him to name a time and place to meet a deputation from the Association.

A good deal of comment was then made by several members on the resolutions presented by the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen for adoption by the Board, in the course of which it was said the resolutions seemed as though they had been expressly designed for the good of the Vanderbilt family—in the interests of the New-York and Harlem Railway Company. Finally a resolution, proposed by Mr. Jacques and seconded by Mr. Cohen, denouncing the scheme embodied in the report of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen in relation to this question, was carried unanimously.

Omaha to be the Terminus of the Union Pacific Road.

The Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company met, yesterday, at No. 57 Broadway, and in consideration of the delivery of certain Douglass County bonds and depot grounds at Omaha, on the 1st day of January, by that city, resolved to make the actual terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, to make up all trains bound West at that point, to build and retain all the depots, general offices and land department of the Company at that point, and to transfer cars of connecting roads without delay or discrimination. This action settles a long-existing controversy between Council Bluffs and Omaha as to which would be the terminating point of the road.

A Wife Sues Her Husband for Debt.

A singular suit was brought in a San Francisco Court a few days ago by a woman, in which the plaintiff alleges that she and the defendant were married March 8, 1871; that she was then possessed of $1,900—her own separate property; that Feb. 23 she loaned him $375, and that March 15, one week after marriage, she loaned him $1,500 more. She says she has repeatedly dunned him for the $1,875; but he does not seem inclined to pay the debt, and she sues to recover the amount.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

The Books and Papers of Gen. Ketchum Not Admitted—Evidence for the Day Unimportant.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 16.—There was not so great a crowd at the opening of the Court as on the previous days of the trial of Mrs. Wharton. The jury was excused and retired from the Court-room, and the argument was resumed on the question of admitting the books and papers of Gen. Ketchum, containing entries of interest received from Mrs. Wharton. This was concluded at 1:40 P. M. The Court decided that the books and papers could not be admitted. The jury was recalled at 2 o'clock.

Eugene Carusi, of Washington, was called and testified:

Knew Gen. Ketchum about two years; in June last, as trustee, sold to Gen. Ketchum property worth $11,900. Witness detailed the circumstances of the transaction. Nothing important was elicited on the cross-examination.

Mrs. Chubb was again placed on the stand, and in reply to a question of Seyster, said she saw Mrs. Wharton in Washington July 6; Mrs. Wharton was in the witness' office in the Treasury Department from 2 to 5 o'clock; Seyster stated that he wished Mrs. Chubb to explain certain portions of her former testimony which were not clear, and he understood Mrs. Chubb was desirous of making an explanation.

The defense objected.

The Court decided that Mrs. Chubb could explain. She said in her examination in chief she was asked whether or not there had been any conversation between herself and the prisoner in regard to the purchase of tartar emetic for the prisoner, and she replied No, because she misunderstood the question. She stated in explanation that on the Thursday after Mrs. Wharton's arrest witness received a telegram from Baltimore signed "N. C. W," the initials of Mrs. Wharton's daughter, asking her to come to Baltimore to see Mrs. Wharton; she went to Baltimore, and on arriving at Mrs. Wharton's house, was taken to a room by the prisoner, who said she wanted witness to have her mind clear as to who sold her the tartar emetic; witness said it was the deaf man; prisoner said No, that was not the man; the man from whom witness purchased was the same who sold to prisoner, and she wished Mrs. Chubb so to testify; Mrs. Wharton also stated to witness that Mr. Steele, of the counsel for the defense, wished to see her, but on going to Mr. Steele's house she was told by him that he knew nothing of it.

By Attorney-General Syester—Mrs. Wharton's manner was nervous.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

Virginia State Finances—The Issue of Bonds to be Stopped for the Present.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 16.—The following concurrent resolution was passed in the House of Delegates this morning:

Resolved, That until proper steps have been taken to ascertain the entire amount that will be required to pay the current expenses of the State Government and the interest on the State debt, as provided for by the Funding act, and increased rate of taxation it may necessitate, should the whole debt be funded, the Second Auditor should be and he is hereby instructed to discontinue any futher issue of the new bonds until such time as these facts can be ascertained, and such legislation be perfected in the premises, should any be necessary, as the public good may require.

The Senate will probably concur in these resolutions.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gen. de Rodas, late Captain-General of Cuba, has returned to Madrid.

Marcus T. Hern, of Albany, has been appointed Assistant Attorney-General by Gen. Barlow, Attorney-General elect.

The Budget of the French Finance Minister. M. Pouyer-Quertier, shows a surplus of 14,000,000 francs.

Five sailors of the American ship *James Brett*, lying in the harbor of Havre, France, were accidently drowned Friday.

John L. Speer, of Harrisburg, Penn., the newly-elected Treasurer of the county, died Friday night. He was an old and esteemed citizen.

Returns received at Washington indicate that the cotton crop will yield three and one-third million bales.

Luke Conniffe, one of the election rioters in Greenbush, was convicted yesterday and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Gov. Conly, of Georgia, vetoed the Section Appropriation Bill, appropriating $420,000 to pay the interest on the gold bonds, yesterday.

John R. Durff, a clerk in the Post-office at Memphis, Tenn., drew the capital prize, $35,000, in the Louisville Library Lottery, yesterday.

Prof. Marsh and the Yale College exploring party sailed from San Francisco for New-York by the steam-ship *Constitution*, at noon yesterday.

The brig *Sarah Peters*, from Boston for Mobile, is ashore at Body Island, Va. The wrecking steamer *Resolute* has gone from Norfolk to her assistance.

A man named Levi Gassill, from Monticello, Jones County, Iowa, shot himself in the cars at Cobourg, Ont., on Friday night, and has since died. Considerable money was found on his person.

The injunction restraining the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company of Boston from transacting business has been made perpetual, and receivers have been appointed.

In the case of Thomas Goodrick, tried at Baltimore for shooting Christian Troutfeller on the 1st of June, 1871, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The great public library lottery drawing at Louisville, Ky., was commenced at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The first ten numbers drawn were as follows: 5,075, 44,172, 25,840, 14,903, 20,563, 32,417, 23,877, 15,913, 2,095.

A dispatch from Fargo, Minn., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, says the worst storm ever witnessed has been prevailing since 10 o'clock Friday night. It is snowing and blowing furiously.

The lower House of the Missouri Legislature yesterday passed a concurrent resolution asking Congress to pass a law granting full amnesty to all who have been deprived of the rights of citizenship.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, has pardoned Ex-Mayor Chahoon, heretofore twice convicted of complicity in the Haunstein forgery. Very general satisfaction is expressed at this action of the Governor.

An application for a stay of proceedings, in Poughkeepsie, in the case of Contarini, the bigamist, having been refused, he was yesterday morning conveyed to Sing Sing, for two years and five months.

Judge Ingalls, of Albany, has dissolved the writ of prohibition against taking testimony as to the validity of the signatures to a petition in behalf of the West Shore Railroad. The proceedings will now continue.

Gov. Hoffman has pardoned Gilbert H. Van Houten, of Chemung County, who was sentenced for forgery to Auburn Prison for five years. The pardon was granted on the application of the Judges, District-Attorney, and leading citizens.

The Controller of the Currency at Washington has notified the Custom-house Association of New-York, that he will make the appointment of a Bank Examiner for that City, upon their recommendation. All applications for the position will be referred to the Association.

The Inman Newfoundland mail contract expires on Feb. 1. After that date the service will be performed by the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steam-ship Company, the steamers to run between St. John and Halifax during the Winter, as now, and between St. John's and Pictou during the Summer.

Don Manuel Cobas, a citizen of Ecuador, Manuel Chaverro, Collector of the Customs at the Mexican port of La Paz, who arrived at San Francisco on Thursday last on the steam-ship *Constitution*, have been arrested on warrants charging them with piracy, in seizing the American schooner *Greenwood*.

Mr. Robb, Collector of Savannah, Ga., after a full and free investigation on the part of the prosecution, and under the statement of the District-Attorney and charge of the Court, was honorably acquitted by the jury without leaving the box.

A bill has been introduced in the California Legislature, and referred to the appropriate committee, giving to the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company the right to construct lines and land cables for an inter-oceanic telegraph to China and Japan, either direct or by the way of the Hawaiian Islands.

Yesterday morning the caboose car of a material-train on the Indiana and Tennessee Railroad was thrown to the bottom of a ravine while crossing a bridge near Salem. Conductor Robert Fagus and Frank Campbell (colored) were killed. The contents of the stove set fire to the car which was burned, together with the two bodies and several spans of the bridge.

Friday night Middleboro, Mass., was visited by skillful burglars, who blew open the safe of C. B. Wood, the town clerk and treasurer, robbing it of $1,500 in greenbacks; also the safe of Shaw & Co., expressmen, obtaining $75. The burglars stole a valuable horse and carriage, which were subsequently found in the suburbs of Taunton, eleven miles from Middleboro.

William Brown, of Lynn, killed his wife yesterday morning by stabbing her with a dirk-knife. He was pursued by officers into Rock's pasture and surrounded, when he attacked Officer Thurston and in the struggle both fell, Brown stabbing the officer. Officer Whitten used his club without mercy, when City Marshal Barrett drew his revolver and shot Brown dead.

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat-cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

A Hand-Book on Silex.—Embraced in three practical treatises.

I. On Soluble Glass and all its latest applications.
II. On Glass-making in all its details of manufacture.
III. A guide for Soap-making, a useful book for Tallow Chandlery, with every variety of Family, Toilet and Silicated Soaps, and numerous Tables.

The work contains 347 pages, and may be mailed on remitting $3 20 to the publishers.

L. & J. W. Feuchtwanger,
Dec. 16. No. 55 Cedar-st., New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps.—The unprecedented demand that our celebrated Bell Schnapps is meeting with throughout the country, induces us to state that it is pronounced by physicians and merchants to be the purest and most reliable article of schnapps imported from Holland. Dealers who will compare our schnapps with others in the market will find them in every way superior. H. G. Wolfe & Co., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers.—*Advertisement.*

A Mistake

Often made is, that our rooms are so crowded that patients have to wait a long time before being accommodated. It is seldom that they have to wait more than five or ten minutes. Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Union.—*Advertisement.*

For the Holidays—Swiss Carved Goods.—The Swiss Manufacturing Company, No. 36 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action.

Napoleon Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
the wine used at the reception
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Holiday Presents.

French Embroidered Slippers for ladies and gents; Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, in every variety, selling at popular prices. Also, English manufactured waterproof Boots, for gentlemen's wear, at No. 573 Broadway. C. C. RICHMOND.

Udolpho Wolfe's Scheidam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Beautiful Flowing Hair for the HoliDAYS.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating. — Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Wood-Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway, a new and desirable article.

MARRIED.

AGOSTINE—MACY.—Thursday evening, Dec. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. George H. Hepworth, Joseph Agostine to Louisa, daughter of Francis H. Macy, Esq., all of this City.

BOYD—McLEAN.—On Dec. 7, at the residence of his brother, Mr. Edward A. Boyd, by Rev. Dr. Robert S. Howland, Harkness Boyd, to Miss Jennie McLean, all of this City.

TILESTON—HENDEE.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, in Taunton, Mass., at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. W. R. Nicholson, D. D., Mr. Thomas Tileston, of New-York, to Miss Mary Adeline, daughter of Chas. J. Hendee, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 15, C. Josephine Wood, wife of Thomas P. Ball, and daughter of the late Joseph M. Wood, M. D., of Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, E. H. Van Kleeck, Esq., No. 155 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

BERRIEN.—On Friday morning, of consumption, George Berrien, son of Daniel Berrien, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 109 East Broadway, on Sunday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M.

BLAKE.—On Saturday, Dec. 16, James Blake, aged 63 years and 2 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 319 West 51st-st., New-York.

McCAFFERTY.—At his residence, No. 230 Bowery, on Saturday, Dec. 16, inst., Denis McCafferty, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, 18th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MOTT.—On Saturday, Dec. 16, of apoplexy, Richard Mott, in the 72d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REQUA.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 15, Charles A. Requa, son of Capt. Samuel Requa.

Funeral services at Tarrytown on Sunday morning next, in the Baptist Church.

TOMPKINS.—Thursday morning, Dec. 14, after a painful illness of ten months, Miss Fanny Tompkins, Principal of Grammar Department of Public School for Colored Children No. 2, South 5th-av., and for forty years a faithful teacher in this City.

Funeral services will be held at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Mulberry-st., near Bleecker-st., on Sabbath, at 12 o'clock noon. Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WHITE CHINA DINNER SETS, worth $50, for $32.
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Sincerely yours,
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President.

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The extraordinary drawing takes place the 20th inst. Orders promptly filled by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., bankers, 10 Wall-st., Box 4,685 Post-office, N. Y.

$200.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Dec. 20; whole tickets $64, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

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NEW NUMBER! NEW VOLUME!—Contents of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, 1872:

1. Elihu B. Washburne, United States Minister to France—portrait. 2. What Can I Do Best? 3. Cheerful Giving. 4. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.—portrait. 5. Expression—Its Anatomy and Philosophy. 6. "Sol" Smith Russell, or Studies in Facial Expression—illustrated. 7. Your Lips—What they Mean—illustrated. 8. Some Passages from Dyak Life—illustrated. 9. Phrenology of the Earth. 10. Only a Head; or, not a Cent in the World. 11. The Boy that Had No Remarkable Quality. 12. "Taking Cold" and How to Cure it. 13. Crazy Rulers. 14. Our Objects. 15. Political Rings—Drunken Legislaters. 16. The World's Progress. 17. Undeveloped Power. 18. Political Economy not a Failure. 19. William N. Byers, the Rocky Mountain Printer—portrait. 20. Intercommunication or Progression, a Law of Nature. 21. Great Fires of Ancient and Modern Times—map. 22. Influence of Forests on Climate.

CURRENT ITEMS, &c.—Manners in the Pulpit; The Vatican; How the Mont Cenis Tunnel was finished; Eyes and no Eyes; Southern Inventors; Marriage Among Birds; Familiar Conversation. POETRY.—Contradiction; Little Joe; Consolation. MENTORIAL BUREAU.—Answers to Correspondents; What They Say. Literary Notices. Journal Miscellany. Terms—$3 a year. Single Nos. 30 cents. Newsmen have it, or will get it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with article 15, of the Republican organization of the City of New-York, the members of the Third Assembly District Republican Association, will meet at No. 154 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1871, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican Central Committee, and officers of the Association for the year 1872. Polls will be open from 7 until 9 P. M. By order

HENRY KRUGER, President.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D.D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited. Sunday-school, 3 P. M.

LECTURE BY REV. THOS. GUARD.—Rev. Thos. Guard will deliver his celebrated lecture on *Man's Relation to the Earth*, in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; for sale at No. 805 Broadway, or the door, on the evening of the lecture.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music; Rev. John W. Kramer.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Stanton-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth.—The Pastor, Rev. C. Rhodes, will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society, SUNDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ A. M. Rev. Nathan Wright, of Michigan, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., and a special service for children at 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Newton, of Philadelphia, will preach. Children in the neighborhood cordially invited. No evening service this Sunday.

A SERMON BY THE PASTOR, REV. P. L. Davies, Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY. Subject in the morning—*The Old and the New Man.* Evening, funeral discourse of Miss Carrie Coppins, lately deceased. All are invited.

ANNIVERSARY. — THE FORTY-FIFTH Anniversary of the City Mission, in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 19th-st., SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. H. D. Ganse, and others, will take part.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, Sunday evenings, Lyric Hall; also, Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sundays; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, on Hudson-st., near Spring, the Pastor, John G. Oakley, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and and Scammel sts., New-York.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, will preach at both services. All are welcome.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY and 28th-st., Mr. N. Frank White will speak before the Society of Spiritualists SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

BAPTISM AT THE CHURCH CORNER Madison and Gouverneur sts., SUNDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by H. A. King, publisher of the *Bible Banner.* At Temperance Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., at 10½ A. M., preaching by Elder Kellaway, late from England.

BISHOP SNOW, OF THE SECOND ADvent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Downfall of the Popedom a Prominent Sign of the Speedy Appearing of Christ.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., will preach at 10 A. M., and Prof. Samuel Harris, D. D., of New-Haven, at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Dec. 17.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. Lewis, Assistant.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Children's service at 3 P. M., on the first and third Sundays of the month. A course of Sunday evening lectures on *The Patriarchal Age.*

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILliam-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; Rev. M. C. Julian, MONDAY, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; Chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held. Pews reserved for guests from hotels.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av. corner 35th-st.; free evening service. Rev. T. H. Weston, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10½. Strangers furnished with seats.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 17, morning service at 10½; evening service at 7½. Rev. Frederick Hinckley, of Washington, will preach. Seats free in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st. and 4th-av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. All the sittings are free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the second Sunday in each month, when the afternoon service is omitted and the church open in the evening.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Andrew Longacre, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—RELIGIOUS services in the large hall of Cooper Institute SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY services: 7 o'clock A. M., holy communion; 10 o'clock, morning prayer; 10½ o'clock, litany; 11 o'clock, holy communion; 4 o'clock P. M., evening prayer; 7½ o'clock, compline. Daily services: 7 o'clock, holy communion; 9 o'clock, morning prayer; 7 o'clock P. M., evening prayer.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSION.—REV. James T. Byrne, from Canada, will deliver an address in behalf of this Mission at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Crosby's,) SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West of Broadway, W. W. Newell, Jr., Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½. EVENING, at 7½, a lecture to young people.

HARLEM.—UNITY CHAPEL, REV. W. T. Clarke will repeat by special request his sermon of last Sunday morning, giving a statement of his Belief and Unbelief so far as Christianity is concerned. Services at 10½ A. M. Unitarians in particular and Liberals in general are invited to come and hear for themselves. A lecture will be given in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

HARLEM — SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—At the new Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching Dec. 17, by Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M.; also by Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchard, at 3 P. M. The public cordially invited.

HON. HORACE GREELEY AND O. G. North, Esq., will address the Sunday-school and Missionary Society of St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st. near 8th-av., SUNDAY, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M. Strangers welcome.

"JUDGMENT OF MAN; WHAT IT is; When and Where it Takes Place; How it is Effected."—Rev. Chauncey Giles lectures on the above, in the New Church, (Swedenborgian,) in 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. MORNING services at 11 o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. Stratton, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Sixth Commandment.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject in the evening—*Angel Helpers.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 129 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. Philip Phillips will sing some of his beautiful songs; Miss Hattie Morse will give a picture lesson. Short addresses and a presentation. Collection at close.

MORRISANIA M. E. CHURCH, CORner of Washington-av. and 4th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. Ridgeway, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by Rev. De Luce Lull. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MIDNIGHT MISSION.—REV. DR. BYLANCE will preach in behalf of this mission at Christ Church, 5th-av., corner 35th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Woodruff is also expected to make a brief address.

MR. HEPWORTH WILL TALK THIS MORNING about—*The Plumb Line of God.* Subject of evening sermon—*He Means You and Me.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Church corner of Park-av. and 34th-st.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers.

NOTICE.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE House of Mercy, New-York, will be held at Trinity Chapel THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

The anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Dix, of Trinity Church, and the annual report will be read by the Chaplain of the Institution.

ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.—Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, near corner 46th-st.—A series of lectures from portions of Scripture, comprising this oratorio, are being delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Armitage, on Sunday evenings. Appropriate selections from the "Messiah" will be rendered by the choir. Services commence at 7½ P. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Worship of Passion.*

PHILIP PHILLIPS WILL GIVE AN evening of Sacred Song at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near 6th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at T. Nelson & Son's, No. 42 Bleecker-st.; P. Flume's, No. 27 Union-square, and at the door.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Fortieth Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner of Morton-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Subject for the evening—*Scene at the Well.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will commence, on SUNDAY EVENING, a series of discourses on "*The Last Things*," viz., *Death, the Intermediate State, Purgatory, Resurrection, &c.* Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., of Chicago, will lecture on *Sir Walter Raleigh and his Times*, in the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av. and 11th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, 19th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

REV. J. F. ELDER WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Bible-class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. FRED. EVANS, PASTOR, WILL preach next LORD'S DAY in the Central Baptist Church, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10½ and 7½. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Bible class at 2½ P. M.

REV. W. W. KNOX WILL DELIVER AN address to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. Service of song from 7½ to 8 o'clock.

REV. J. H. VINCENT, D. D., WILL preach SUNDAY MORNING in the St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av. Subject—*The Sunday-school and the Church.*

REV. JOHN DE WITT, OF BOSTON, will preach in the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 37th-st., next SUNDAY, Dec. 17. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. DR. FLAGG, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the Hall, corner 55th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 3½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Evening subject—*The Bondage of Fashion.*

REV. C. H. FOWLER, D. D., OF CHIcago, will lecture in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., TUESDAY, Dec. 19. See advertisement.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, REV. DR. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—This Parish was completely organized last week, and Rev. Dr. Ewer elected Rector. Services at the building, on 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 17, as follows: Holy Communion at 7½ A. M. Morning prayer at 9. Second celebration and sermon at 10½. Evening prayer and sermon at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Dr. Ewer, will preach morning and evening.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av.—All the sittings always free. Geo. Jarvis Geer, D. D., Rector. Third SUNDAY in the month, Dec. 17, Holy Communion at 8 A. M. MORNING and EVENING service at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock. The Rector will officiate at all the services.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 17th inst., preaching in the morning by Rev. Benjamin F. Price, of the Wilmington Conference, and in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. Willis. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder S. W. Bishop, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with "Prophecy" and the near "Coming of Christ." All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 85th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of the Diocese, will (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY MORNING, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, upon which occasion the ecclesiastical rite of confirmation will be administered.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, morning prayer at 7½ and Holy Communion at 8. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes. At 7½ P. M. the sermon of Rev. George W. Ferguson will be interpreted for deaf mutes by the Rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Price, will preach. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcomed, and seats provided.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector, will preach SUNDAY, 17th, at 11 A. M., and Rev. Mr. Egbert at 7½ P. M. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. John W. Selleck, Pastor.—Samuel Halstead's praying band will conduct the service at the Twenty-fourth-street M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., morning, afternoon and evening, on SUNDAY, Dec. 17, 1871.

"THE BED TOO SHORT AND COVERing too Narrow," will be the theme of Rev. J. J. White, Pastor of Attorney-street M. P. Church, on SUNDAY NIGHT at 7 o'clock. SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *Moving Forward.* All invited. Seats free.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The fourth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE FOURTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. John Thomson, D. D., Pastor.—Divine service on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE ANNUAL SALE AND RENTING of pews will take place in the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½, by Rev. Geo. H. Smyth, of Wilmington, Del. Young people's meeting in the evening at 7½, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST-SIDE LECTURES.—PARTON, the eminent biographer, will lecture at St. Peter's Hall, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Subject—*A Hundred Years Ago.*

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 17, morning service at 10½ A. M. Address by Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Superintendent of the P. E. City Mission Society, and collection in behalf of the Society. Evening prayer, 3½ P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 16.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 5s '81, C. c.109½	1,000 M.&St.P.1st,I.d. 90
10,000 do b3.102½	6,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 89
10,000 do s3.102½	3,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 83
5,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R.... 113¾	2,000 W. U. T. 7s, bds. 92
10,000 U.S.5-20 C. '65, n.114	35 Continental Bank. 97
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.... 113¾	6 Del. & Hud. Canal.123
20,000 Tenn. 6s, old..... 65	100 Md. Coal Co........ 24½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new.... 65	40 Spring M. Coal...... 65
25,000 Va. 6s, Cons...... 64½	300 W. U. Tel....b. c. 67½
15,000 do 64½	100 do ....c. 67½
5,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July...... 29	200 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 49¾
5,000 do 28½	100 do b3. 49¾
1,000 do 28½	100 Adams Ex........s3. 89½
6,000 do 28	200 do 90
5,000 do 27½	50 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 58
11,000 do 27½	100 United States Ex. 61
8,000 Missouri 6s......c. 97½	300 N. Y. C. & H....s3. 92¾
3,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L.... 95	500 do ....bet. call. 92¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83. 91½	100 do b3. 92¾
4,000 C. P. Gold bds...103	200 do 92¾
10,000 Union Pac. 1st. 90¾	100 do ....c. 92¾
2,000 Harlem 1st...... 102	10,000 N. Y. C. & H.C. 86¾
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 95	300 Erie......bet. call. 31¾
1,000 Tol & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.......... 86½	1800 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 90
	100 Ill. Central.........138½
	50 do 133¾
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 102½	100 Chi. & N.W.b.c.c. 61¾
5,000 do 103	100 Chi. & R. I.......103¾
2,000 Ill. & S. I. 1st... 88	300 Tol., W. & W....s3. 63
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st,n. 104	100 Ohio & Miss........ 41½
3,000 Q. & Tol. 1st..... 89	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 63
5,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 82½	21 Dub. & Sioux C.... 74
8,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 102½	100 Col. C. & Ind. C.... 18½
7,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94½	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R., 83.........113¾	25 United States Ex. 60½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.117¾	2000 N.Y.C.& H. Ctfs. 87
40,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62, C'd. bs., 1st s.109¾	400 Erie............. 31½
	200 L.Sh. & M. So.b.c. 90¾
600 do..c. small.109¾	400 do............. 90¾
3,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.111¾	200 do............. 90¾
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.115¼	200 C. & N. W.....b. c. 61¾
5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.109¾	500 C. & N. W. Pref.. 87
300 West. Union Tel.. 67½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 77
100 do...bet. call. 67½	100 Ohio & Miss....... 42½
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 50½	100 do.............. 42
400 Adams Express.... 90	200 do....bet. call. 42
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 58	100 H. & St. J. Pf..... 63¾
100 Am. M. Un. Ex... 59	10 Del., Lack. & W..109
	15 Morris & Es.opg. 94

SATURDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

The Bank return shows a decrease of $10,-968,700 in Loans, $4,512,000 in Deposits, and $1,156,000 in Greenbacks. The Gold average is $2,565,900 higher than last Monday. Two of the broken Banks, the Ocean and Eighth National, heretofore reporting to the Clearing-house, make no return this week. The decrease in Loans from this cause is $3,363,-100, leaving the contraction by the other Banks since last Monday, $7,545,600. From the same cause, $1,816,500 Deposits are marked off, leaving the actual liquidation of Deposits by the other Banks, $2,695,400.

The demand for Money among the Brokers continued sharp until near the close of Bank hours, when the rate was 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest. The Stock market was nevertheless firm in the forenoon, at better figures than the closing quotations of Friday night, and after the Bank return in the afternoon the Railroads and Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph were strong. The South Carolina Bonds fell to 27½ ⅌ cent. The old Railroad Mortgages were firm, and the Express Stocks on the advance. Gold sold down to 109 ⅌ cent., which partially affected some of the Public Funds dealt in abroad, while Exchange was steady at 109½@109¾ ⅌ cent. for 60 days London. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 16.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅛	110
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅜	115¼
American Gold	109⅛	109⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅝	92⅝
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs	86⅜	86⅜
Reading	114⅞	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅛	103⅝
North-west Common	61	61⅛
North-west Preferred	*86½	*87
Pacific Mail	49½	51⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76½	77
St. Paul Common	51⅝	52
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅞	42⅞
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	63½
Western Telegraph	67⅝	68⅛
Erie	31⅜	31½
Union Pacific	26⅞	27
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	89⅛	91⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	83⅛	83

* Ex Dividend.

At the very close the market for the Railroads was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,638,147 64
Gold payments	1,458,492 82
Gold balance	67,014,911 50
Currency receipts	358,295 37
Currency payments	596,881 34
Currency balance	10,835,153 19
Customs	227,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	1,012,000 00

The following prices were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81....114	5-20 reg., '67..........110⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81...117⅛	5-20 coup., '67.........115⅜
5-20 reg., '62.........110	5-20 reg., '68..........110⅛
5-20 coup., '62........110	5-20 coup., '68.........115⅛
5-20 reg., '64.........110	10-40 reg...............109
5-20 coup., '64........111⅛	10-40 coup..............109⅝
5-20 reg., '65.........110⅛	5s, reg., '81...........109⅛
5-20 coup., '65........111⅜	5s, coup., '81..........109⅛
5-20 reg., '65, n. i...110⅛	6s Currency.............113⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. i..114	

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board:

Del. and Hud. Can.....122	Quicksilver Min. Co.. 23
Maryland Coal.........24¼	Quicksilver Pref...... 27
American Coal.........45	Mar. Min. Co. Pref... 1⅜
Spring Mt. Coal.......65	Adams Express........ 90
Canton Co., Balt......89	Wells, Fargo Express. 58
N. J. Land Impt. Co...71	Am. M. U. Express.... 59
Consol. Coal of Md....35	U. S. Express........ 60¼
Cum. Coal and Iron....40	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.... 51¼
Western Union Tel.....68¼	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	..	96
City 6s, new	98⅞	99
Camden and Amboy	..	135
Pennsylvania Central	57⅞	58
Reading	114⅝	114¾
Lehigh Valley	..	60
Catawissa Preferred	44¼	45
Philadelphia and Erie	..	25
Northern Central	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	37¼	37⅝
Lehigh GoldLoan, ex. coup	90¼	90½

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,842,828.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY IS completed to Hudson, and will have trains running to St. Paul by the commencement of the coming year. This route will be the trunk line for the Eastern and Western business of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as for the through business to the East, the line being 100 miles shorter than by the present route. The grain and lumber business of the road is very considerable and steadily increasing, yielding sufficient return to pay interest. The Land Grant and property of every description belonging to the Company is worth more than double the amount of the mortgage, and is held as security for the bonds, which are payable, interest and principal, in gold, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Bonds are for sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., agents for the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS, BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,-000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

$5,000 REWARD.

STOLEN.

On Friday, Dec. 15, 1871, at about 2½ P. M., on Liberty-st., near Broadway, a package containing $52,500 in UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY COUPON BONDS, issue of 1867, of the following numbers and denominations:

26 bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 81,906 to 81,931 inclusive.
10 bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 46,191 to 46,200 inclusive.
9 bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 43,857 to 43,865 inclusive.
4 bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 46,186 to 46,189 inclusive.
1 bond of $1,000, No. 56,744.
1 bond of $1,000, No. 56,745.
3 bonds of $500 each, Nos. 41,988 to 41,990 inclusive.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the bonds stolen, or proportionately for any part of them, and no questions asked.

All parties are cautioned against buying any of the above bonds; and persons offering them for sale should be detained, and information at once sent by messenger or telegraph to

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Lawyers, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York, or
ALLAN PINKERTON,
No. 66 Exchange-place, New-York,
No. 45 South 3d-st., Philadelphia,
No. 55 West Washington-st., Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held Dec. 4, 1871, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

HENRY COIT,	GEO. H. TALMAN,
GEO. F. TALMAN,	F. F. MARBURY, JR.,
F. F. MARBURY,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
JNO. H. MORTIMER,	ALFRED MULLIGAN,
THOS. PATON,	THOS. HITCHCOCK,
N. L. McCREADY,	MAHLON APGAR,
JOHN GARCIA,	BLAKELY WILSON,
HENRY J. BEERS,	WM. A. BURTIS,
THOMAS SCOTT,	CHAS. H. KERNER,
ALBERT G. BUNKER,	JAMES HUNTER,
JOHN M. BURKE,	FRANCIS LELAND,
EDMUND H. MILLER,	GEO. W. ELDER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, WM. A. BURTIS was unanimously re-elected President.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Assistant Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY — EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY, NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST. ROOM NO. 37, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..........$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY........1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TO INVESTORS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

FITCH & ELLIS,
BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the first class, held at the office of the Company, Dec. 12, inst., the following gentlemen were elected for a term of three years:

CHAS. T. GOODWIN,	GEORGE INNIS,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,	R. H. UNDERHILL,
EDMUND TITUS,	CHARLES BELLOWS,
JOHN W. GRAYDON,	DAVID MOORE,
ISAAC W. RUSHMORE,	HENRY ROGERS,
WM. H WILLIS,	HENRY R. WILSON.

At a meeting of Directors, held on the 14th inst., ROBERT L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE Vice-President, unanimously.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1871.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be opened at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December, inst.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened at 10 A. M. on the 2d prox.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Jan. 2, 1872, free of Government tax. The transfer-books are closed until that date.

GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land: large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

$32,500—FINE BROWN-STONE house, four-story, high stoop, 20x50 and extension, complete order; 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (in fee.) Others, desirably located, $15,000 to $40,000, and upward.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 615—NEW AND ELEGANT brown-stone house, 42x65x35 feet; extension; price and terms very reasonable. Also, Nos. 714 and 718 5th-av. Also, two elegant houses, 22 and 28 feet front, near 62d-st., fronting the Park.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$35,000.—PARK-AV., FOUR STORY, 18 feet front: $40,000, Park-av., four story, 20 feet front; $45,000, corner house, four story, 20 feet front. All new houses, with possession.

RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

$22,000.—FOUR STORY IN 50TH-st., Columbia College lease, $38,-000—new and elegant, 24 feet front. $65,000 for 27 feet front; new, magnificent in every particular.

RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

$70,000—FOR NEW FOUR-STORY 25 feet front house, two doors from 5th-av., above 50th-st. This house is in every particular superb, and worth $75,000.

RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 60th-st. for sale at $20,000, or rent, furnished, $200 per month, or unfurnished, $1,800 yearly; ten rooms; good order; immediate possession.

ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

$40,000.—FOUR STORY, BROWN stone, high stoop, in 52d-st., near 5th-av.; this is the best built and the most complete house ever offered in New-York for the price.

RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, on improved and unimproved real estate.—First and second mortgages cashed at short notice, and on favorable terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 72D-ST. LOT NEAR Lexington-av., free and clear with $5,000 in cash for a medium-sized house on the east side, up-town. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

$8,000—FOR A GOOD THREE-story brick house, 18.6 front, in 117th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. This is a bargain.

RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

$18,000.—FOR FOUR-STORY store and house, 2d-av., near 52d-st.; will trade for West-side property.

RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN, THE ILLNESS OF whose wife prevents housekeeping, contemplates selling his elegant brown-stone residence, located in the best part of Brooklyn; price, $19,000, or including $6,000 worth of rich furniture, $22,000; terms satisfactory. Principals only address BANKER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY-seat at Portchester on New-Haven Railroad, free from incumbrance, for lots, medium-priced dwellings or tenement property. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE IN AIKEN, S. C.—A pleasant house on a very extensive lot, and most eligibly situated. For particulars address AIKEN, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A well-furnished house, with all modern conveniences; in a choice locality near "the Green." Inquire of SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, No. 102 Broadway.

NO. 200 WEST 42D-ST.—HOUSE TO let; furniture for sale; fine location for dentist or physician.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY.—TO LEASE, STORE NO. 632 Broadway, running through to Crosby-st. Apply at the Carriage Manufacturers' Union Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

FINE LOFTS—50x100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

TO LET—NO. 462 BROOME-ST., BETWEEN Mercer and Greene. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 309 Canal-st.

DOCK PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS to lease. Apply at foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take washing to her own house; understands all kinds of family washing, &c.; best references. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 16.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, waiters, &c., constantly on hand at the West-side Employment Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st., SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable educated young married woman as wet nurse; baby one and a half months old. Call or address No. 25 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st., lower bell.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS will go out by the day washing and ironing. Apply at No. 425 East 15th-st., Room No. 16.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH girl, a situation in City as cook and washer, or upstairs work. Apply at No. 6 Bowling-green.

A LADY OF CULTIVATION AND refinement, the daughter of a physician, wishes a situation as nurse and companion for an invalid. Address L. T., care A. H. Smith, No. 408 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly competent colored coachman; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address J. J., Box No. 29 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND RESPECTAble colored man, a situation as waiter in some private family or boarding-house; strictly temperate and religious. Address for three days F. J. WATKINS, No. 45 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable experienced waiter (colored) in a private family. Address EDMUND, Box 191 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, 167 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE WHO HAS traveled for a jobbing stationery house preferred; must have an extended acquaintance among the stationers of the country. A man of ability and good reference can make an advantageous arrangement. Address for one week H. A. & CO., Box No. 5,909 New-York City Post-office.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN wanted by a wholesale boot and shoe house in this City; good and experienced salesmen: none but those who understand the business and have a good country trade need apply. Address Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN managing the advertising department and general business of a monthly mechanical magazine. Address, with references, PETER CLEMENS, Box No. 2,818 New-York Post-office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SILVER WARE.

A STERLING SILVER DINNER SERvice, consisting of large tureen, four double dishes and elegant fruit-stand, for sale cheap, to close an account. FORD & TUPPER, Silversmiths, No. 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st., upstairs.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS.

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,
Nos. 93 Chambers and 75 Reade Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
German, French & English Toys,

Beg leave to offer, from the 7th of December,

AT RETAIL,

a large and unsurpassed stock of Toys, suitable for Holiday Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits, and Tree Ornaments. Reduction made in price to churches and Sunday-schools.

TOYS
and
FINE FANCY GOODS
at Retail until Jan. 1, by
NICHOLS, LYONS & CO.,
(formerly of Maiden-lane)
No. 55 Chambers-st.,
near Church-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

Broadway and 13th-st., opposite Wallack's. Japanese, Chinese, Manila, India and Turkish Rugs, Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Lacquered articles, rare novelties and curiosities for the Holidays.

OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.—Picture-frames retailed at trade prices to Jan. 1, for cash. Established 1839. THOS. HOOPER, No. 137 Fulton-st.

MICROSCOPES, FROM $5 TO $500. A DEsirable holiday gift. Send for price list. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

MAGIC LANTERNS IN EVERY VAriety. A desirable holiday gift. Send for catalogues. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL."—NOW that Holiday presents are in order, we call attention to the following as appropriate gift-books:

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY; or, Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine." With more than 100 Illustrations. By S. R. WELLS. In three styles of binding. Price, in one 12mo volume, 768 pp., handsomely bound in muslin, $5; in heavy calf, marbled edges, $8; turkey morocco, full gilt, $10.

WEAVER'S WORKS FOR THE YOUNG. Comprising "Hopes and Helps for the Young of Both Sexes," "Aims and Aids for Girls and Young Women," "Ways of Life; or, The Right Way and the Wrong Way." $3.

LIFE AT HOME; or, The Family and its Members, Husbands, Wives, Parents, Children, Brothers, Sisters, Employers, and Employed, &c. By Rev. WILLIAM AIKMAN, D. D. A work which should be found in every family. $1 50; extra gilt, $2.

THE EMPHATIC DIAGLOTT; or, The New Testament in Greek and English. Containing the original Greek text of the New Testament, with an interlineary word-for-word English translation. A work for students in theology and Sunday-school teachers. By BENJAMIN WILSON. Price $4; extra fine binding, $5.

WEDLOCK; or, The Right Relations of the Sexes. Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, and showing who may and who may not marry. For both sexes. By S. R. WELLS. Plain, $1 50; extra gilt, $2.

THOUGHTS FOR THE YOUNG MEN, and for the Young Women of America; or, A Few Practical Words of Advice. By L. U. REAVIS. With the Ideal Man and Ideal Woman. By HORACE GREELEY. Price $1.

HAND-BOOK FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT; Comprising "How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," in one vol., $2 25.

Æsop's Fables, Pictorial, $1. Pope's Essay on Man, Pictorial, $1. Oratory. Sacred and Secular, with Chairman's Guide, $1 50. The Illustrated Family Gymnasium, $1 75. Books for Boys and Girls, Artisans, &c., supplied. Also, all works on Phonography, and on the Natural Sciences. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

LITOLFF'S SPLENDID EDITIONS of classical and modern music, unrivaled in beauty, correctness and cheapness, are especially suited for Holiday gifts. Catalogues sent free on application.

HENRY LITOLFF,
Publisher and Importer of Music,
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INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—300 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 28d-st.

$2 50.—WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS.—PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st.—Four departments—Commercial, English, Ladies, and private rooms for adults. Resolutions engrossed.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMInary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD, Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 5, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will offer
ON MONDAY, DEC. 18,
Their entire stock of
FANCY SILKS,
At a great reduction in prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Offer a beautiful line of
PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAINS,
At $1 50 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
NOW OFFER
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST COLLECTION OF
BLACK SILKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, RANGING IN PRICE FROM $1 25 TO THE RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
EVENING SILKS.
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TINTS FOR BALL AND PARTY DRESSES.
ALSO,
WHITE GROS GRAINS,
ARMURES AND SATINS,
IN SUPERB QUALITIES,
FOR BRIDAL COSTUMES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
1871. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. 1871.
Will offer
ON MONDAY, DEC. 18,

5,000 DRESS PATTERNS OF FRENCH AND BRITISH PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

From 20c. per yard upward.

For the convenience of customers and to facilitate sales, these goods will be exhibited on a separate counter, in the centre of the store.

Also an immense stock of other styles of RICH DRESS GOODS,

At prices calculated to meet the views of purchasers for the Holidays.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 18,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN THEIR LACE DEPARTMENT.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL VALENCIENNES SETS, AT $3 75, $4 50, $5 TO $10, AND HANDKERCHIEFS FROM $3 TO $25.
REAL POINT LACE SETS, FROM $10 TO $14.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE SETS at $4, $5 50 to $30.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE IN ELEGANT PARIS-MADE FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
BLACK THREAD BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., FROM AUCTION, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
REAL CHANTILLY SHAWLS, $130, WORTH $175, AND $135, WORTH $200.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $100, WORTH $150; $225, WORTH $300.
REAL POINT LACE SHAWLS, from $800 to $1,000.
REAL POINT FLOUNCES, $15 TO $85 PER YARD, WORTH $60 TO $100.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE FLOUNCES, $10 TO $20 PER YARD, WORTH $15 TO $30.
ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, CRAVATS, BOWS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., &c.
GENTS' DRESSING ROBES, HOUSE COATS, DRESSING CASES, FANCY GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED JOUVIN KID GLOVE.
IN ALL THE NEW DAY AND EVENING SHADES, IN FROM ONE TO SIX BUTTONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, DEC. 18,
IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

LADIES' TUCKED-YOKE NIGHT DRESSES, $1 50.
LADIES' TUCKED-YOKE CHEMISES, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS TO MATCH, 75 cts.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED AND PUFFED BREAKFAST SACQUES, $1.
LADIES' CASHMERE MORNING ROBES, $6.
LADIES' FRENCH-WOVEN CORSETS, 75 cts. UPWARD.
LADIES' PANIERS IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES, REDUCED TO $20.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, SATINS, ALPACA, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DINNER, RECEPTION AND BALL DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
will offer
ON MONDAY, DEC. 18,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BLACK ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $20.
MUFFS AND BOAS TO MATCH.
SEALSKIN SACQUES, MUFFS AND BOAS.
100 VERY FINE SETS OF ALASKA SABLE.
50 VERY FINE SETS OF BLACK LYNX.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, SILVER FOX AND OTHER VARIETIES.
100 SETS OF ASTRAKHAN CLOTH FOR CHILDREN, $2; WORTH $6.
ALASKA, SABLE, SILVER FOX AND OTHER TRIMMING FURS, BY THE YARD.
BLACK BEAR, WHITE FOX, WOLF AND OTHER VARIETIES OF CARRIAGE ROBES.

FORD'S,
NO. 211 6TH-AV., between 19th and 20th sts.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LADIES' SCARFS AND BOWS.

FORD'S Elegant assortment of Scarfs and Bows, in the newest colors, at the lowest prices.
FORD'S Windsor Scarfs, manufactured on the premises from a superior quality of silk of our own importation.
FORD'S Roman Ties, all widths, from one inch upward.
FORD'S Fifty dozen Changeable Silk Scarfs, in the richest combination of colors, reduced to 85c.
FORD'S Just received, the Persian Brocaded Scarfs, all silk, the latest novelty, $1 25.

MADE UP LACE GOODS.

FORD'S All our Lace Goods are of our own design and manufacture, and cannot be purchased elsewhere.
FORD'S Lace Collars, 20c., 25c., 30c., 50c., 75c.
FORD'S Lace Sleeves, 50c., 75c., $1, latest styles.
FORD'S Lace Handkerchiefs, 46c., 75c., $1, $1 10.
FORD'S 300 Lace Sets, 75c. and $1, nicely boxed up, designed expressly for holiday presents.
FORD'S Lace Chemisettes, Pompadours, Neckerchiefs, &c., in real and imitation Laces,
FORD'S at the Lowest prices.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

FORD'S Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, warranted pure Linen, 14c., 16c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 27c., 30c.
FORD'S Ladies' Handkerchiefs, warranted pure Linen, ready hemmed, in fancy boxes.
FORD'S Six for 75c., six for $1. Six for $1 10, six $1 25.
FORD'S Children's Handkerchiefs, warranted pure Linen, ready hemmed, in fancy boxes, six for 75c.
FORD'S Gents' Handkerchiefs, remarkably cheap, all styles, from 20c. upward.
FORD'S Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, elegant quality, warranted pure linen, 50c.

EMBROIDERIES.

FORD'S Elegant Guipure Bands at half cost. French Embroidered Sets, $1 50, cost $2 gold.
FORD'S 10,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings and Insertions of the latest patterns, commencing at 10c. per yard.
FORD'S Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, newest styles Cashmere Scarfs, all widths, 50c. upward.
FORD'S Fine Turkey and Morocco Pocket-books at the lowest prices.
FORD'S Jewelry, Combs, Brushes, Fans, &c.

FORD'S,
No. 311 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY EVENING strayed from the house, a small black and tan DOG, with white breast; answers to the name of "Pet." A liberal reward will be paid by returning him to No. 56 West 49th-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

THE GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION
AT LESS THAN
WHOLESALE OR AUCTION PRICES.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO CARRY OVER NO HOLIDAY GOODS, AND WILL, THEREFORE, DURING THIS WEEK, OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.

The finest styles of Rosewood Inlaid Writing-Desks, Work and Jewel-boxes, Ink and Cigar-stands, Fine Albums, Russian Leather Glove and Handkerchief-boxes, Cigar-cases, Porte-monnaies, Dressing-cases, at less than ever offered.

READ OUR PRICES!
READ OUR PRICES!

WRITING-DESKS, finest Rose-wood, inlaid with genuine German silver plate and edge, at $3 65, worth fully $8.
WRITING-DESKS, finest Rose-wood, elaborately inlaid with German silver and pearl, all new designs, at $4 75, worth fully $9.
HANDKERCHIEF-BOXES, finest Rose-wood, inlaid German silver plate and edge, at $1 35 and $1 50, worth fully double.
WORK-BOXES, finest Rose-wood, inlaid with silver plate and edge, handsomely fitted up, at $2 25, worth $4.
WORK-BOXES, finest Rose-wood, inlaid silver plate and edge, furnished with silver-plated implements, at $3, worth $6.
WORK-BOXES, finest rosewood, elaborately inlaid with German-silver and pearl, elegantly fitted up, and furnished with silver-plated implements, at $4 75, worth fully $7.
Together with many other styles of the very finest Writing-desks and Work-boxes ever imported, AT PROPORTIONALLY LOW PRICES, AT

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

Black-walnut WRITING-DESKS, with lock, at 75c., worth $1 50.
Black-walnut WRITING-DESKS, gilt edge, lock and key, at $1, worth $2.
Elegant SEGAR-STANDS, comprising match-box and cigar cutter, at 95c., worth $1 50.
Rich INK-STANDS, with Scotch-wood base, at 75c., worth $1 75.
Fine Gilt WATCH-STANDS, with Scotch-wood base, at 85c., worth $1 75.
Finest Real Russian Leather CIGAR-CASES at $1 75, worth fully $3.
Fine Russian Leather GLOVE-BOXES, with fine Ivory Glove-stretcher, at $1 85, worth $3.

Immense Assortment of Fine ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS, PORTE-MONNAIES, &c.,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE REGULAR PRICES.
ALBUMS, 50 pictures, at 50c., worth 85c.
ALBUMS, 100 pictures, at 75c., worth $1.
ALBUMS, finest morocco, at $1 20, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and upward, all at less than at any other store in the City.
POCKET-BOOKS, POCKET-BOOKS.
POCKET-BOOKS at 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 20, $1 45, &c.
Fancy Velvet PURSES, with chains, at 35c., worth 75c.
Fine Shell POCKET-BOOKS, with chains, at 50c., worth $1.
Fancy Real Kid PURSES, Gilt frame and chain, at 50c., worth $1.
Fancy Wire PORTEMONNAIES, with landscape ornament and chain, at 60c., worth $1.
Real Russia leather POCKET-BOOKS, patent covered frame, at $1, worth $1 75; and many more too numerous to mention.

BARGAINS.

FINE SILK FANS,
FANCY GILT ORNAMENTS,
FANCY JEWELRY AND CHAINS,
EMBROIDERED AND LACE HDKFS.,
FINE WORSTED PATTERNS,
LACE SETS, &c.

We call special attention to our immense stock of GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS bought at the late auction sales.
Gents' fine HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, hemmed, at 16c., worth fully 25c.
HANDKERCHIEFS, encased in fine shell boxes, cheapest in the City.
Immense assortment of HANDKERCHIEFS at 20c., 25c., 35c., 40c., 47c. and upward, all bargains.

TOYS! TOYS!!

All are invited to call and examine. No one urged to buy. Our prices will SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.
Elegant PIANOS, playing any tune, at 65c. and 85c., worth double.
Fine TRUNKS, with tray, lock and key, at 75c., worth $1 50.
Elegant Saratoga TRUNKS, with tray and bonnet-box, at 95c., worth $2.
CHINA DOLLS, large size, at 10c., 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c. and 85c.; worth fully 50 per cent. more.
NOAH'S ARKS, large size, 100 animals, at 50c., 85c. and $1; all extra cheap.
Fine STOVES, with kettles, at 25c., 50c. and $1.
KITCHENS, fully furnished, at 50c.; worth $1.

CALL AND EXAMINE!
CALL AND EXAMINE!

All packages will be delivered faithfully and promptly.

The trade, Sunday-schools, fairs and charitable institutions liberally dealt with.

Call early in the day and early in the week to avoid the rush at

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 287 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

FURS.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' FURS,
SEAL SACQUES,
CHILDREN'S SACQUES,
FUR TRIMMINGS,
CARRIAGE ROBES.
ALSO, ESPECIALLY INTRODUCED
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
NOVELTIES IN
MUFFS, BOAS AND TIES,
OF BLACK MARTEN, SABLE, MINK, AND ERMINE.
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

FURS.

F. BOOSS,
NO. 449 BROADWAY,
Between Howard and Grand sts.,
HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT, AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c.
MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN AND ERMINE SETS,
In great variety.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.
BEAR, FOX, WOLF,
And other
SLEIGH ROBES
At prices much below last season.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT
LEGANT MUFF.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED business, paying thirty per cent.; applicants must be men of business, have the above amount and a clear record; extension of business and the partial retiring of senior partner cause of the above; partner either special or general. Address H. & Co., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st., Opposite Washington Market.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS AT LOW PRICES.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 18.

LYONS, DRESS and CLOAKING VELVETS at unusually low prices.

RICH SILKS, in all shades and tints, greatly reduced.

DRESS GOODS, of all grades, lower than ever.

VELVET, CLOTH, SILK and ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS in great variety.

FINE FURS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS---Russia Sable Muffs and Boas, Hudson Bay Sable Muffs and Boas, Alaska Sable Muffs and Boas, Ermine, Mink and Seal Sets; also, Ermine, Gray Squirrel, and other styles, in sets for children, below usual prices.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES---A magnificent assortment of Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Flounces, Parasol Covers, Edgings, Insertions, &c., &c., which will be sold below gold cost.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND GLOVES---A large assortment of elegant Paris-made Fancy Boxes, containing a half-dozen Handkerchiefs each, hemmed ready for use, making an elegant present for the Holidays. Prices for Ladies, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3 and $3 25, including boxes. Prices for gentlemen, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 25, $5 and $6, including boxes.

SUITS---Ladies' and Children's made-up Suits, Dresses and Under-clothing.

CHEAP DRESSES---Cut in dress lengths, and arranged on counters for the accommodation of customers, and sold at FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS---A fine assortment of Dressing-gowns, Smoking Jackets and Caps, made up of the best material and in excellent taste, very suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, Cravats, Ties, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear, Hosiery, &c., &c. Shirts of every desirable pattern made to order at short notice.

FANCY GOODS of our own importation, comprising Scent Cases, Fans, Jewel Stands, Real French Jewelry, Portemonnaies, Traveling-bags, Satchels and Fancy Articles generally, much below usual prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE-ST.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 18,
A fresh assortment of

Alexandre's

CELEBRATED

Kid Gloves,

In 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 buttons.
Also the popular

CUFFED GLOVE,

IN THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE SHADES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Christmas Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 18,
A NUMBER OF
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE

Silk Robes,

SOME EN TRAIN, A LITTLE OUT OF ORDER, AT $50 EACH.
Less than one-half the cost of material, apart from making and trimming.

Irish and French Poplins,

ELEGANTLY TRIMMED,
$40 EACH UPWARD.
THE MATERIAL ALONE IS WORTH $55.
Children's and Misses' Paris, London and Domestic made

SUITS,

braided and elegantly trimmed, the largest part very handsome,
$2 50 each, upward,
greatly below the cost of manufacture or importation.
An immense variety of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS.

The richest and most costly description imported or manufactured at extremely attractive prices.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Holiday Goods.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 18, and during the entire week, selections from every Department of their

Retail Store,

Comprising articles specially adapted for

Christmas Presents

AT LOWER PRICES
THAN AT ANY TIME
THIS YEAR.

Velvets,
Black Silks,
Plain Silks,
Irish and French Poplins,
Medium and Low-price Dress Goods,
Rich Dress Fabrics,
Ladies' Corsets,
Hosiery and Under-wear,
Ladies' Under-wear,
Imported White Goods,
Camel's Hair Shawls,
Rich Laces, Embroideries,
Ribbons,
Mourning,
Ladies' and Gents' Woolen Cloths,

Housekeeping and House-furnishing Goods,
Furs,
Paris Hats and Bonnets, novelties, just received,
Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Perfumery,
Bronzes,
Fancy Ornaments,
Boys' Clothing,
With an immense choice of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Suits, at less than half their cost to produce.

Friends, customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine these stores, which contain a larger, better, cheaper and more elegant assortment than is usual at this season.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, DEC. 18,

5 Frame Body Brussels.

CLEAN, FRESH GOODS,
AT $1 85 PER YARD.

5 Frame English Body Brussels,

CHOICE DESIGNS,
ONLY $2 PER YARD.
MOQUETTS,
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITIES,
AT $3 AND $3 50 PER YARD.
A choice assortment of Novelties in
AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, AND TURKEY

CARPETS,

in one piece by the yard.
Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, &c., &c.,
AT OLD PRICES.
Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Johnson, Burns & Co

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK
150 pieces of VELVETS, new shades, $2 50, worth $3; at $3 per yard, worth $4.
100 pieces TRIMMING VELVETS, $1 25; former price $2 per yard.

RIBBONS.

30 cartons 7-inch Sash Ribbon, fashionable shades, at 75c. per yard, worth $1 25.
40 cartons 7-inch Sash Ribbon, evening shades, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
A large assortment of Trimming Ribbons, 35c., 45c. per yard, and upward.

150 dozen Felt Hats, reduced from $1 50 to $1 each.
100 dozen Velvet Hats, 50c., 75c., $1 and upward.
Boys' Silk Velvet Hats, reduced from $3 to $2 each.
Boys' Cloth and Velvet Hats, reduced from $2 to $1 25; reduced from $1 25 to 75c.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

The balance of our
FALL IMPORTATION
selling out at a reduction of
FIFTY PER CENT.
Also, six cases of Plants and Flowers for
JARDINIERES.

BLACK SILKS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Lyons heavy Gros Grain, $1 50, $1 75, $2, worth $2, $2 25 and $2 50 per yard.
Lyons heavy Taffeta, $1 50, $1 87 per yard.
Extra heavy Gros Grain, $1 75, $2 50, $3 per yard.
Ponson's Gros Grain, $2 50, $2 75, $3 50 per yard.
Bonnet's Gros Grain and Taffeta, $2 50, $3 and $3 50 per yard.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Will make large additions this week to their already large stock of

Fancy Goods

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Writing-desks, Dressing-cases,
Work-boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,
Jewelry-boxes, Musical Albums,
Bronze Figures, &c., &c.
Bohemia and Vienna Goods,
Toilet-sets, Vases, Jardinieres, &c., &c.
Work-baskets, Children's Toys, &c., &c.
All the above goods at less than
POPULAR PRICES.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
CORNER UNIVERSITY-PLACE, Union-square.

LACES

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT THIS WEEK
A CHOICE VARIETY OF ELEGANT NOVELTIES in Real Point Laces, Collars, Sets and Sleeves, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Thread and Guipure Laces, &c., Lace Barbes, &c., &c., at a reduction of 25 per cent. from former prices.

Embroideries.

A CHOICE VARIETY of Embroidered Sets, Hamburg Goods, Tarletans, French Book and White Organdies for Evening Dresses, at very low prices: Ladies' and Gentlemen's Initial Pocket Handkerchiefs, 300 dozen Hemstitch, $2 87 per dozen and upward, great bargains.

Dress Trimmings.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION. Five cases of latest novelties in Silk Fringes, just received, from 75c. per yard upward; Passementerie Trimmings, German Embroideries, Berlin Wools, &c., &c. Jet Ornaments and Sets, Pocket-books, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS for the HOLIDAYS now opening.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING at a reduction of 33 per cent.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
COR. UNIVERSITY-PLACE, UNION-SQUARE.

Millinery Department.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
TRIMMED BONNETS
AND
ROUND HATS.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Will this and coming week offer their entire stock of
PARIS TRIMMED
and own manufacture at a reduction of
50 PER CENT.
For style and elegance unsurpassed.

Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND Scarfs, at prices which recommend them to the attention of buyers for the holidays.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SCARFS.—On MONDAY, I will offer a lot put together in India, at $10 each. Larger sizes at higher prices.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

PARIS COSTUMES.

WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK IN

RICH PARIS RECEPTION,
WALKING COSTUMES,
EVENING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERED OVER-DRESSES,
POLONAISES,
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED HOUSE JACKETS, &c., &c.

The above forming the most elaborate and costly importation of GARMENTS OF PARIS PRODUCTION ever before exhibited in this market, and will be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

Ladies' and Children's

FURS.

WE ARE OFFERING A CHOICE SELECTION OF
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES.
RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS AND BOAS.
SILVER FOX MUFFS, SEAL ASTRAKHAN.
ERMINE, MINK, BLACK MARTIN AND CHINCHILLA MUFFS, BOAS AND SETS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SEAL CAPS AND TURBANS.

Also, a fine stock of
Black and White Bear, White and Gray Wolf, Fox, Angola and Seal
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

HOUSE AND SMOKING JACKETS, IN VELVETEEN, CLOTH AND OTHER MATERIALS. ROBES DE CHAMBRE, CARDIGAN JACKETS, KID, DOG-SKIN, CASTOR AND PLUSH-LINED GLOVES, FANCY SCARFS, TIES, CRAVATS, MUFFLERS. PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS, LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, BUCKSKIN UNDER-WEAR, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Large additions will be made to our stock of Striped, Plaid and Chene Poplins, Serges, and other Worsted Materials.

Also, stock of
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINT DRESSES LARGELY REPLENISHED.

N. B.—The above are cut in DRESS PATTERNS, and are placed on separate counters for the convenience of customers.

FRIEND'S

Holiday MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871. Gifts
Holiday GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Gifts
Holiday EXTENSIVE ATTRACTIONS, Gifts
Holiday AT SUCH REMARKABLY Gifts
Holiday LOW PRICES Gifts
Holiday AS TO ASTONISH THE BEST Gifts
Holiday JUDGE Gifts
Holiday AND THE CLOSEST PURCHASER Gifts
Holiday IN THE CITY. Gifts
Holiday Choice goods for Holiday Presents. Gifts
Holiday Handkerchief-boxes at 22c., 50c., $1, Gifts
Holiday and upward. Thermometers at 95c. Gifts
Holiday Dolls at all prices. Gifts
Holiday PLAYING-CARD BOXES AT 50c. Gifts
Holiday ON THE DOLLAR. Gifts

INK-STANDS, CIGAR-STANDS, NEEDLE-WORK BOXES,

Holiday Jewelry-boxes, Animals, Guns, Pianos. Gifts
Holiday WRITING-DESKS AT $5, WORTH Gifts
Holiday $10. Gifts
Holiday And an entire cargo of other Toys, Gifts
Holiday which, for the want of space, we are Gifts
Holiday unable to mention. Gifts
Holiday Particular attention is called Gifts
Holiday to the following goods, which Gifts
Holiday have been reduced Gifts
Holiday since last week: Gifts
Holiday Black Silk $2 50 per yard, Gifts
Holiday last week's price, $5. Gifts
Holiday All-wool Empress Cloth Gifts
Holiday at 37c. per yard; last week's Gifts
price 62c.
Holiday Embossed Felt Skirts Gifts
Holiday at $2; last week's Gifts
Holiday price $3. Gifts
Holiday Cardigan Jackets Gifts
Holiday at $1 95, worth $4. Gifts
Holiday Black Alpacas Gifts
Holiday at 50c. per yard, formerly 95c. Gifts
Holiday 1,000 pair all-wool full regular Gifts
Holiday made Ladies' Hose at 38c. Gifts
Holiday Gents' Black Bows Gifts
Holiday at 10c., 16c., 25c., 37c. Gifts
Holiday New designs Ladies' Gifts
Holiday Worked Cuffs and Collars, Gifts
Holiday at 25c. and upward. Gifts

SASH RIBBONS REDUCED,

Holiday all the way from $1 Gifts
Holiday to 65c. per yard. Gifts
Holiday KID GLOVES, IMMENSE Gifts
Holiday reduction. Fall Shades, Gifts
Holiday Evening Shades, Gifts
Holiday in most fashionable Gifts
Holiday tints, two buttons, at Gifts
Holiday 75c., $1, $1 20. Gifts
Holiday Every pair warranted. Gifts
Holiday The handsomest Ladies' all-linen Gifts
Holiday Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at $3 Gifts
Holiday per dozen, in the City. Gifts
Holiday Closing out, regardless of Gifts
Holiday value, 1,000 Bows and Scarfs. Gifts
Holiday Opening great variety Gifts
Open evenings of Nottingham and
during the Applique Tidies.
Holidays.

FRIEND'S, NO. 649 6TH-AV.,
Between 37th and 38th sts.

AT MEARES',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,

Now opening for the

HOLIDAYS

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

TOYS
AND
FANCY
GOODS.

Dolls of Every kind,
Games,
Warehouses,
Wagons,
Horses,
Woolly Dogs,
Kitchens,
Drums,
Tea Sets,
Furniture,
Paint Boxes,
Candy Boxes,

Writing Desks,
Work Boxes,
Dressing Cases,
Bisque Figures,
Toilet Sets,
Vases,
Willow-Ware,
Lava Goods,
Bronze Goods,
Odor Caskets,
Walnut Goods,
Mechanical Toys.

A liberal reduction made to parties purchasing in quantities for Fairs, Sunday-schools, &c.
In Silks and Dress Goods we offer special inducements to purchasers for the next week.
Large collection of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, at 25c., 30c., 35c., and 40c.
Rich Plaid Japanese Silks, 75c., worth $1 25 yard.
Empress Cloths, Poplins and Satines, all colors, 50c.
Heavy, full-width gross grain Black Silks, $1 40 and $1 50 yard.
Extra heavy do., $1 75 and $1 85—a special bargain.
Superior Lyons Black silks, $2, $2 25, and $2 50.
Best French makes Black Silks, $3 to $4, from 50c. to $1 yard less than charged elsewhere.
Rich Satins, all colors, $1 75 to $2.
Now opening, a Superb line of Ladies' Fancy Ties, Roman Scarfs and Sashes, Lace and Linen Sets.
Point and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Scarfs, Bows, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Silk Umbrellas, all suitable for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.
Millinery Goods, Fine French Flowers, Ostrich Tips, Plumes and Felt Hats.
Ladies' and children's Furs, all kinds, best Seal-skin Sacques, $65, $70 and $75.
Astrakhan silk-lined Muffs, $3 75; worth $6.
HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
Rich Lace Curtains, Tidies and Table-covers.
Also, opening balance of a manufacturer's stock of Cloaks and Sacques at half price. Stylish Sacques, $5, $7, $8, $9 and $10; very finest imported, $10, $12, $15 and $18.
In every department we now offer an unequaled assortment, all our goods being carefully selected to meet the wants of purchasers at the present season.
Ladies, to avoid the crowd and receive proper attention, will find it to their advantage to do their shopping in the morning.
Store open every night till after the holidays.
All goods exhibited on first floor.

RICHARD MEARES,
Nos. 307 and 309 6th-av.,
and Nos. 103 and 105 West 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,

NO. 367 SIXTH-AVENUE, NO. 367 SIXTH-AVENUE,
BETWEEN
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STS.,

Have replenished all their departments the past week with many new and desirable novelties, which, with their immense assortment on hand, makes it a most excellent opportunity for customers to select their

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Lace Goods,
Point and Point Applique,
Collars and Barbs,
Real and Imitation
Valenciennes Collars,
Sleeves and Sets,
Sash Ribbons,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Ties and Scarfs,
Choice Stock.

Embroidered Sets,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Paris and Vienna Fans,
Porte-monnaies,
Large assortment
French Gilt, Inlaid
and Shell Jewelry,
Chains and Lockets.

Fancy Goods,
Writing-Desks,
Handkerchief Boxes,
Glove Boxes,
Portfolios,
Chatelaines,
Card Cases,
Carved Wood
Goods in
endless variety.

OPEN IN THE EVENING TILL NEW-YEAR.

Worsted Embroideries,
Slippers,
Cushions,
Rugs,
Chair Strips,
Kid Gloves,
Largest assortment
and lowest prices
on the Avenue.

Under-garments,
Night-gowns,
Chemises,
Drawers,
Sacques,
Train Skirts,
Walking Skirts,
Swiss Overskirts,
Corsets,
Ladies' Wrappers,
Great bargains.

Trimmings,
Gimps,
Fringes,
Ornaments,
Velvets,
Satins,
Velveteens,
Guipure Laces,
Thread Laces,

at a great reduction from former prices.
Customers and strangers will be amply repaid to inspect our large assortment of goods and compare our prices, as a visit to our establishment will not make it incumbent to buy, as we urge no one to purchase.

STERN BROS.,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE, 367
BETWEEN
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STS.

GREAT BARGAINS

D. O'Sullivan & Co.

900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.,

Are closing out their Winter stock regardless of cost, to make room for Spring importations.

BARGAINS IN

CLOAKS, COSTUMES, LACES' EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE COLLARS, LACE SETS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,
INFANTS HATS, CAPS AND BASKETS,
ORGANDIE EVENING DRESSES AND
TUNICS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

ALTMAN

BROS. & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, NEAR 21ST-ST.,
Will offer on
MONDAY, DEC. 18,
$100,000 worth of useful and beautiful Holiday Goods, comprising in part,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
VELVETS,
SCARFS, SASHES,
DRESS GOODS, DRESSES AND SUITS, &c., &c.,
of the finest material and latest style, and at prices positively beyond competition elsewhere.
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
done up in
FANCY CARTONS
of elegant design, in half and one dozens, at prices to suit all purses.
GENT'S HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
comprising the largest, cheapest and best assortment in the City, in TIES, BOWS, SCARFS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, SHIRTS, DRESSING-GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS, (very richly trimmed,) in all the latest styles, at reduced prices.
LADIES' and MISSES'
FINE FURS.
Elegant, unique and beautiful Paris and Vienna Fancy Goods, Real Shell, French Gilt, Whitby Jet, and Enameled Jewelry, Shell and Ivory Fans, Black and White and Gilt Fans, Gilt Hair Ornaments, Russia Leather Pocket-Books, Satchels, Reticules, Toilet Articles, &c., comprising as varied and extensive assortment to be found in any Bazaar in the City, and at lower prices.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 331 and 333 SIXTH-AV.

AT JACKSON'S,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE,

Useful Holiday Gifts

200 PIECES

BLACK ALPACAS

FROM 35 CENTS PER YARD.
VELVETEENS, Silk Finish,
FROM $1.
PRICE GUARANTEED BELOW PRESENT GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.

A. A.—CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION.
DO NOT FAIL TO GO TO
KOCK'S
CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION
OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS.

The stock is actually tempting and the store is beautifully decorated.

It is the grandest display we ever saw in a dry-goods store, besides being THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY to buy a handsome and useful present.

SANTA CLAUS has moved in at
NO. 15 CARMINE-ST.,
CORNER BLEECKER.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRIN-ters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LANDAUS, COUPES, HAM'S Patent Landaulets, Clarences and Harness, $109 LESS THAN MY USUAL PRICE if purchased for presents.
HAM'S NO. 10 EAST 4TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

8 ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS
By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.
S. E. BATES.
No. 1,505 Broadway, near 46th-st.

DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS, SLEIGHS—Great bargains; carriages, sleighs every style; several left over from last season, new and second hand, at reasonable prices, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST., offer at their warerooms, 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., a large stock of elegant carriages and road wagons, EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and of the best quality only. SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

SLEIGH-BELLS, WHOLESALE AND retail, the largest assortment ever offered, and greatly reduced prices; lot 300 straps soiled bells over from last season, cheap, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS, sleighs, all styles, new and second hand; lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF new and elegant vehicles at the lowest price; pony phaetons at cost.
A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder.
No. 7 East 18th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STYLISH COUPE, built by Wood Brothers. Can be seen at No. 139 West 38th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

ONE BLOCK AND A HALF FROM Fifth-avenue Hotel, on 23d-st., a private family, having recently leased a large brown-stone front house are prepared to negotiate with parties for a second and third floor, with unexceptionable board; desirable in every respect. Also, elegantly furnished suite of three rooms on parlor floor; private table and servant, if desired. Those seeking superior accommodations can be suited in every particular; unquestionable references given and required. Apply at No. 156 West 23d-st.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH-ST., THREE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—A private family having recently rented a first-class brown-stone house, are prepared to negotiate with parties for handsomely-furnished suites or single rooms; board unexceptionable. Those seeking superior accommodation and central location can have a choice by immediate application.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 42 WEST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen; hot and cold water; plenty of closets; house just opened; table boarders taken.
Mrs. S. F. MEAD.

A.—ST. JULIEN HOTEL, (LELAND'S,) No. 4 Washington-place, one door from Broadway, single and double rooms, newly furnished, best accommodations, with or without board; prices moderate.

NINTH-ST., NO. 51 WEST.—ELEGANTly furnished parlors on the second floor in a brown-stone English basement, en suite or singly; also, one other double room, with first-class board. References exchanged.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 660 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests.
W. L. FISH.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV. AND Broadway, newly furnished throughout. First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen; reasonable rates.
WM. G. TOMKINS, Proprietor.

NO. 103 WEST 41ST-ST., HANDSOMEly furnished, second floor, three rooms with accommodation for light house keeping; small family; first-class location; or would give board with private family.

$10 PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY and owner will let front and back parlors, furnished, on second floor, to one or two gentlemen, en suite or single; also a small room. No. 97 Varick-st.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164—TWO SUITES handsomely furnished rooms; gas and attendance; bath-room on each floor; without board or with private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—HANDSOMELY furnished floor to let on reasonable terms, with or without private table; rooms without board to gentlemen.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Large elegantly-furnished front rooms to let to a family, with first-class board; best references. No. 137 East 21st-st.

NO. 160 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Large back parlor, also large front room, third floor; elegantly furnished, with unexceptionable table board; terms moderate.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, NO. 759 BROADway, near 8th-st.—Prices reduced; handsome, pleasant furnished rooms, 50c., 75 and $1 per day; $3 and upward per week.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—LARGE front room and large hall room, connecting, second floor, and two other desirable rooms, newly furnished; full board; references required.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 East 24th-st., will rent with board a handsome suite of rooms fully furnished; large closets, chandeliers, marble basins; with or without private table.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A number of pleasant single rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen; also table boarders taken.

WEST 23RD-ST., NO. 107, CORNER of 6th-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms en suite or singly; southern exposure; gentlemen preferred; also room suitable for two gentlemen.

NO. 103 EAST 24TH-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.—Furnished room and bedroom, second story, front, fire and gas, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. Call from 8 to 11 A. M.

NO. 117 EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—A very desirable hall room, handsomely furnished, to let to a single gentleman; terms moderate; reference.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY, corner 8th-st.—Newly furnished rooms, with board, from $10 to $20 per week; rooms from $4 per week upward.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom to let in a small private family, to one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 150 West 25th-st.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with or without private table, location first-class.

FIFTH-AV.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, in the double private house No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $6 50 per day, board and room.
LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Parlor floor and room above, vacated Dec. 19; private table, or without board; first-class private house.

NO. 126 WEST 19TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, two large rooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and wives. Reference.

NO. 361 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST.—Handsome rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 10 EAST 33D-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor to rent, with or without private table; house first-class.

NO. 18 WEST 24TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Fifth-avenue Hotel; handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite.

NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let with first-class board; reference exchanged.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor to let to a gentleman and wife at No. 128 East 22d-st.

NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife; need sitting-room and adjoining bedroom. Offers submitted to J. F. K., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—MONDAY, "IL TROVATORE."
The Twenty-fourth Subscription night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
On MONDAY, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in her great rôle of LEONORA.
Miss A. L. CARY, Sig. BRIGNOLI,
Sig. BARTOLINI, &c., &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats now at the Academy; also at 701 & 114 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, FAUST, (last time.)
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8, AT STEINWAY HALL, GRAND OPERA CONCERT, at which Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, and all the artists of the Strakosch Opera Company will assist.
Sale of seats on MONDAY next, at Steinway Hall, for the Concert only.

STEINWAY HALL—OPERA CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8.
Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch beg to announce the first and only
GRAND OPERA CONCERT,
on the London (England) system, as at Her Majesty's Opera-house and Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8,
when Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, and all the artists comprising the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY will appear, viz: Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Mons. V. CAPOUL, Signor Brignoli, Signor Bartolini, Mons. A. Barre, Mons. Josef Jamet, Herr Dionys Pruckner, the eminent pianist, with Miss Joanna Hess, Master William Hess, and the Grand Chorus and Complete Orchestra of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Musical Director and Conductor.......Max Maretzek
GENERAL ADMISSION (2) TWO DOLLARS.
Reserved seats $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
GALLERY, ONE DOLLAR.
Sale of seats will commence on Monday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M., at the Hall; also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Steinway's Pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

WALLACK'S.

NOTICE.—The public is respectfully notified, in order to prevent confusion, that the Balcony Chairs will be reserved during the entire evening.
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
MR. BROUGHAM'S NEW PLAY, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss LILLIE McCORMICK, and others in the cast.
"'John Garth' was a triumphant and enthusiastic success. It is scarcely necessary to add that the setting of the piece is in admirable taste. That is one of the traditional glories of Wallack's. 'John Garth' promises to be one of the most successful pieces that have ever been put on the boards even of this deservedly favorite theatre."—*Herald.*
"We can say with candor of 'John Garth,' that it is one of the best off-hand melodramas we have ever seen. It is, to begin with, full of life and 'go.' The incidents are well conceived or well chosen, they follow each other with tact and rapidity, the climaxes are bold and significant, and the auditor is always really anxious to hear the whole story out. A further merit is—and with dramas of bustling action the merit is rare—that the characters are endowed with not a little individuality, and, apart from the wondrous scenes set forth by them, are interesting in themselves. 'John Garth' has made a decided impression, and there is every sign that it will have a long and lucrative run."—*Times.*
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE.
EVERY NIGHT. SIXTEENTH WEEK.

EIGHTEENTH DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
CHRISTMAS DAY.—A SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
Seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
ROBERT W. BUTLER..................Manager
THE HEAD CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.
Sergt. Burk and his Lightning Musket Drill, The Great Matthews Family, Mlle. Geraldine and George Leopold, Mlle. Bonfanti and Corps de Ballet, Dougherty, Ashcroft, Rollin Hardy and Charley Sturges, Fred. Foster, Rattler, De Angelis, Wambold, Coes, Meyers. Miss M. Hardy in an entire new bill this week. R. M. Butcher and John Foster in the comic pantomime of "Mad as a March Hare." Immense attraction for the holidays. Two grand performances on Christmas Day. Matinée at 2.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..................Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2½. EVERY EVENING at 8.
THE MAMMOTH TROUPE OF ARENIC STARS IN THEIR VARIED SPHERES OF DARING EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES, THRILLING GYMNASTIC ACTS, CLASSIC ACROBATIC FEATS, surpassing in every particular the combined efforts of any other five circus companies in the world.
BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS BY
Mlle. ROLAND, Miss LUCY WATSON,
Mr. CHAS. W. FISH, Mr. WILLIAM DUTTON,
THE FOUR BEST RIDERS IN THE WORLD.
AMAZING ACROBATIC EXERCISES BY F. SEAGRIST and his INFANTILE WONDERS.
THE ASTOUNDING BATTOUTE LEAPS.
A GORGEOUS CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, which has been in preparation for five weeks, will be produced for the first time on CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.
HOLIDAY MATINEES will be given EVERY DAY at 2½, commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 25.

GRAND FIRE RELIEF CONCERT

IN AID OF THE
SUFFERERS BY FIRE IN THE NORTH-WEST.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
FEB. 22, 1872.
Combining the celebrated NINTH REGIMENT BAND, 100 performers, and eminent vocal talent,
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS
will be distributed among the ticket holders. Tickets, $2 each. Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., Bankers, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, receive and pay out this fund to the ticket holders. Direct all orders for tickets and other communications to NELSON CROSS, Chairman, No. 267 Broadway.
NELSON CROSS, Esq., No. 176 Broadway,
Dr. A. P. MERRILL, No. 51 West 24th-st.,
CHARLES R. ELLIS, Esq., No. 182 Centre-st.,
CHARLES E. NOBLE, No. 349 Broadway,
North-western Fire Relief Committee.
SEE PROGRAMME.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.
Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5.
Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

A GREAT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
in behalf of the destitute
WOMEN AND CHILDREN
in the Island of Cuba, the next Monday night, 18th of December, 1871,
at
STEINWAY HALL.
Price of tickets..................$2
Tickets can be procured at any time at the ticket office of said hall.
"LA JUNTA PATRIOTICA" of Cuban ladies rely on the sympathy and generosity of the American people in favor of the sufferers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GREAT REPUBLIC.
Allegory and Tableaux...Prof. J. M. Hager, Director
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 20 and 22, by over 500 young ladies and gentlemen, benefit of the HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS and the HOWARD MISSION. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; secured at Academy. Prof. Geo. F. Bristow and Miss F. A. Hager, pianists. Steinway's pianos are used exclusively by Prof. Hager.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec 18, at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT by the choir. Miss Henrietta Beebe, Soprano; Miss Agnes Palmer, Alto; Mr. Chas. Fritsch, Tenor, and Mr. W. H. Beckett, Baritone, assisted by the Von Weber Quartet and other eminent artists. Conductor, Mr. S. J. Connolly, organist. Admission $1. No reserved seats.

CLOTHING.

TROUSERS TO MEASURE,
FROM
LONDON AND PARIS CASSIMERES,
$13 75 TO $15 75.
The well-known Custom Tailoring Firm of
McLEOD & REMMEY,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,

Have recently purchased for ready-money a large and desirable line of Imported Goods at less than cost of importation, and they offer to make them to measure at a price much less than at any time during this season.

Trousers to Measure, from London and Paris Cassimeres, $13 75 to $15 75.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MAR-bleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING,
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
as
HAMLET.
THE ONLY MATINEE OF
HAMLET,
On SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 25, grand production of Shakespeare's historical tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
Special Announcement.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
In Shakespeare's grand Historical Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
Which will be presented
After many months of careful preparation,
And for the first time at this theatre,
with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS,
(Expressly engaged for this character.)
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Mr. JAMES STARK..........as..........CASCA
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..as..........PORTIA
And a judicious distribution of the rest of the characters.
The tragedy will be produced with every attention to scenic propriety and correctness of detail, illustrative of the epoch.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, by Mr. C. WITHAM.
ENTIRE NEW COSTUMES, by Mr. THOS. JOYCE.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, by Mr. J. P. DEUEL.
NEW MUSIC, by Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER.
NEW MACHINERY, by Mr. J. DUNNE, and Asts.
CALCIUM EFFECTS, by Mr. JOS. SCOLLON.
Seats for JULIUS CÆSAR may now be secured.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
and every evening of the week and Saturday Matinee,
THE GRAND MILITARY DRAMATIC ROMANCE, CHARLES O'MALLEY.
From the pen of the author of EILEEN OGE,
Will be presented, with the original costumes and accessories, and a STUD OF TWENTY HORSES!
For the proper representation of this interesting play a draft has been made upon the best material of the complete dramatic organization of the Grand Opera-house.
Seats secured from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the box-office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Erie ticket-office, 23d-st., Broadway and 5th-av.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock,
ELEVENTH GRAND CONCERT
BY COL. JAMES FISK, Jr.'s
NINTH REGIMENT BAND AND ORCHESTRA,
OF ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director
Mr. D. L. DOWNING..........Leader
assisted by
Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI, Soprano, and Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY,
Violoniste and Violoncello.
Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
SEEING IS BELIEVING. See FOX as HUMPTY DUMPTY. See the Martens Family in their specialties. See the dwarfs, the giants, the Kiralfys, the fairy ballet, the comic tricks and transformations, the wondrous scenes from fairy land, as presented at the Olympic Theatre nightly, and acknowledge there is no clown like FOX, no pantomime like HUMPTY DUMPTY.
GO AND BE CONVINCED.
Holiday Week, three Grand Matinees,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, DEC. 18, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
TUESDAY, DEC. 19, DEBUT OF M. CŒUILTE IN BARBE BLEUE.

STEINWAY HALL—OPERA CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8.
Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch beg to announce the first and only
GRAND OPERA CONCERT,
on the London (England) system, as at Her Majesty's Opera-house and Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8,
when Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
and all the artists comprising the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY will appear, viz:
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
M. V. CAPOUL, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor BARTOLINI,
M. A. BARRE M. JOSEF JAMET,
Herr DIONYS PRUCKNER, the eminent pianist, with Miss JOANNA HESS, Master WILLIAM HESS,
and the grand chorus and complete orchestra of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Musical Director and Conductor. MAX MARETZEK
GENERAL ADMISSION, ($2) TWO DOLLARS.
Reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
GALLERY, ONE DOLLAR.
Sale of seats will commence MONDAY, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M., at the hall; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Steinway's pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
Empire Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st.
P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor; W. C. COUP, Manager.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING, from 11 A. M. until 10 P. M. PERFORMANCES always commence at 2 and 8.
Besides HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS of LIVING and REPRESENTATIVE WONDERS contained in the MUSEUM, the 500 RARE LIVING WILD ANIMALS, birds and reptiles, in the ZOOLOGICAL and ORNITHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS, the LEADING ARTISTS OF THE CIRCUS AND HIPPODROME number MORE THAN 50 of the BEST MALE and FEMALE PERFORMERS IN THE WORLD. BARNUM'S COLOSSAL EXHIBITION, therefore, for the SAME PRICE OF ADMISSION, contains TEN TIMES MORE SOLID AND ENDURING ATTRACTIONS than any other place of amusement in this City.
There are NUMEROUS SINGLE FEATURES of the great exposition WORTH THE WHOLE PRICE OF ADMISSION TO SEE. Instance,
200 CHILDREN OF HOWARD MISSION in one group STAND INSIDE THE BIG CALIFORNIA TREE.
We mention in brief a few of the leading artists:
Miles. Marie Beaujean, Carrie Elise, Theresa Armonde, equestriennes; Signors Sebastian and son, Romeo, Mellville, Conrad and sons, Laselli, Millson, Monte Verde, Marquez, Bliss Brothers, Antonio, Johnson, Barnabo, Nathans, North, Myers, Amar Long, Adams, Pierce, David Castello and Cook, equestrians, acrobats, gymnasts, athletes, trapesists, contortionists, tumblers, leapers and clowns.
The celebrated DAN CASTELLO will shortly appear in his great original characters, in which he remains without a peer.
Admission to the whole vast aggregation only 50 cents; children half price; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NEW CLASSES for BEGINNERS and CLASSES for ADVANCED pupils now forming for instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, harmony and composition, and modern languages.
Also, PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.
APPLICATION for ADMISSION must be made at the General Conservatory offices.
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over MUSIC STORE.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av. has removed.)
The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104, and 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

M. T. BRENNAN COTERIE
ANNUAL BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872.
Boxes for the above to be had of the Committee.
Plan of the same may be seen at the store of Mr. M. J. Sheppard, No. 417 Broadway, (Brandreth House,) from 8 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., daily.
J. VON GLAHN,
M. J. SHEPPARD, } Committee.
T. J. NEALIS,

STEINWAY HALL.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
KELLOGG,
in the
MESSIAH.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IN BEHALF OF Miss JENNIE S. BELL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS for the poor white people on the sea-board of North Carolina, to be held at the American Conservatory of Music, No. 211 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the door.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—REV. C. H. FOWLER, D. D., OF Chicago, will deliver a lecture in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Does Thinking Pay?* Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway, F. Rullman's Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, S. Y. Tuthill's drug-store, corner 52d-st. and 8th-av., or at the door.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 4 P. M., at the chapel, as above-named, for the election of a Board of nine trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
J. S. HOWELL,
Attest: Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S PRIvate Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

THE RING FELONS.

[Continued from First Page.]

subject, I will merely remark that you have before you the judgment of the Court in which this indictment took place—a judgment pronounced in the presence of counsel who did not choose to argue against it. It is entitled to your respect, and I trust you will receive it. It was pronounced probably under the impression that it emanated, *res adjudicata*, so that no Judge sitting at Chambers could overrule it, inasmuch as the Court sits upon Monday and continuously. There is a case not yet reported in the books, but in the newspapers, of which the Court has perfect right to take notice, which furnishes some test as to the proper course of action in this case. Now, as your Honor can see by the indictment the very class of offenses here mentioned, or rather these offenses constitute one of a large class of connected offenses committed in reference to frauds under this identical forty-fourth section of the act of 1870. It would seem that the persons who engage themselves in the perpetration of that offense or these offenses for some reason saw fit to destroy the evidences of the case, and an individual in humble station, of insignificant consequence, it would seem, holding only a small office under the Government, was charged and subsequently indicted. The case has been already referred to before your Honor by the counsel. They were indicted for the abstraction and stealing of these papers. A very full and deliberate argument was had in that Court on the question whether these poor men should be admitted to bail, and the Court solemnly, after full deliberation, decided that these persons should not be admitted to bail. Now, everybody can see that the persons who stole the vouchers, if they be guilty, were not the chief offenders. Anybody can see that they must be employed by somebody who had an interest in the destruction of these papers. They must have been employed by the high malefactors who held high stations and who had an interest in the destruction of these vouchers. You have thus before you not only the case of a refusal to bail for an offense in connection with this class of crime, and that in a case of a person not bound by official duty or official oath, and you have now before you one of the high offenders charged as a high offender in reference to that identical set of transactions—the presumptive heads and masters of this far-reaching conspiracy—who plunder the public, deprive them of their rights and their property. And while the poor man must lie in prison, to await the slow process of the law or the slow preparation of his counsel to invite a trial, (I don't condemn that,) the chief malefactor has been charged by the Grand Jury as chief malefactor in this very grade, in this very offense, and the man who, if guilty of the offense charged in this indictment, must have been privy to the employment of those humble men to commit the crime in question, he, by reason of his wealth to give bail, by reason of his great power and influence, by reason of his respectability in the eyes of the community, must be permitted to go free. I think if your Honor shall so determine to quash this indictment by complying with the motion now before you, there will be pronounced on this occasion, and proven on this occasion, as has been proven on thousands of others, the truth of the expression of the poet and priest of nature, who speaks on all occasions the language of truth and purity, drawn from the fountains of wisdom and an intimate knowledge of the human heart, "Place sin in gold." I will not follow that. Clothe it in rags, perhaps I ought to. Place sin in gold, and the strong lance of justice falls idly against it. Clothe it in rags, and it falls beneath a lance of straw. Mr. O'CONOR concluded by observing that his speech was not conned over for the occasion, but was an expression of honest conviction.

Judge BARNARD—This indictment is in proper form, and charges in legal language the defendant with the commission of crime. He makes application to this Court for bail. Bail is denied in the Court of General Sessions, or they refuse to accept it. It would never do in this or any other country, for a Justice of a criminal Court to tell a Grand Jury to commit a man without bail. Very frequently he may be indicted erroneously. The question of bail arises on the face of the indictment, or upon some extraneous proof. Now, this indictment shows that it is a felony, and the highest punishment is three years' imprisonment, and knowing nothing whatever in regard to the defendant, or in regard to the offense charged in the indictment, and treating that offense the same as any other offense of like character, a proper subject of bail, I direct you to give bail in the sum of $5,000. [Applause.]

Mr. GRAHAM, in concurring with the decision of the Court, referred to the decision in an appeal in the matter of the proprietors of the *Westfield*, where the same principle of law, he said, was sustained by Judge SUTHERLAND.

Mr. TWEED was then released from custody, Mr. ALFRED B. SANDS, the Fulton-street druggist, who resides at No. 136 East Twenty-sixth-street, becoming his bondsman. The released prisoner immediately went to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was visited by his friends, in crowds, during the remainder of the day.

What the Indictment Says.

The indictment is very lengthy, and full of legal verbiage, but stripped of its verboseness and legal technicalities, the following will be found to contain the substantial points of the document:

It commences by alluding to the fourth section of the act of April 26, 1870, which empowered the Mayor, the Controller and the President of the Board of Supervisors to audit all liabilities incurred previous to that date, and that the amount which should be found due should be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds, payable during 1871, and that the Board should include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871, an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon, and that such claims should be paid by the Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same. That at the time the act became a law A. OAKEY HALL was Mayor, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY Controller, and WILLIAM M. TWEED President of the Board of Supervisors. That, in their individual capacity, they became auditors of the public trust, and, as such, were bound to perform all the duties faithfully. That, on the 5th of May, said auditors met and passed the following resolution:

"That the County Auditor (meaning JAMES WATSON) collect from the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the County incurred prior to the 30th day of April, 1870, and that the evidence of the same should be the authorization of the same by said Board, on certificate of its Clerk or President, and that, thereupon, said County Auditor annex the vouchers to the appropriate blanks for signatures of A. O. HALL, WM. M. TWEED and R. B. CONNOLLY, and payment afterward."

He is charged with fraudulently writing his name upon certain papers purporting to be claims against the County, and of thus receiving for his own use large sums of money. One of the papers referred to is a voucher for $41,481 from KEYSER & Co. This claim, bearing TWEED's signature, was subsequently audited by the County Auditor, and signed by Mayor HALL, and subsequently signed by R. B. CONNOLLY. TWEED is charged with misrepresentation, as the claim had never passed the Board of Supervisors, and could not have been found correct by them, and that the claim was unjust and sham; and that though some work had been done and some materials furnished, yet they were so cunningly included in the items of the claim indorsed by W. M. TWEED that the specific and actual portion done the jurors could not say, but that the actual amount was not two-thirds of what was stated to have been done in that claim, and that W. M. TWEED so knew at the time.

The second count charges: W. M. TWEED caused to be certified as correct by him as President of the Board of Supervisors certain false claims, on the strength of which false certificate warrants in this manner were issued, such false certificate bearing the signature, "WM. M. TWEED, Ch.," thereby leading any one to suppose that the claims had been legally acted upon. That afterward the County Auditor prefixed the following words and figures to the claim:

COUNTY AUDIT NO. —. COUNTY EXPENDITURES.
The County of New-York to KEYSER & Co., ——, Dr.
18—For annexed bill, plumbing, &c., done in armories and drill-rooms, May 19 to July 17, 1869, $41,481. Interest made up to June 24, 1870, $2,907 67. The total amount is $44,388 67.

That afterward, in the further pursuance of the directions of the resolution, and under the section of the act mentioned, the County Auditor would annex a claim to the proper blank.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 24, 1870. }
The undersigned, in pursuance of section 4, chapter 382, laws 1870, certify that they have audited the annexed bill of KEYSER & Co., and have allowed the same at the sum of $44,388 67.
Dated New-York, June 24, 1870.
———, Mayor.
———, Controller.
———, President of Board of Supervisors.

That the County Auditor, in the further pursuance of the direction of said resolution, would present this blank annexed to the pretended claim to Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY, and also to WILLIAM M. TWEED, for their signatures and action, and that these persons would then make their signatures upon the blank prefixed to the words Mayor, Controller, &c., and the claim was then returned into the possession of the County Auditor who annexed another blank as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 24, 1870. }
The claim of KEYSER & Co. against the County of New-York, having been duly audited by the Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Supervisors, in pursuance of and as authorized by section 4 of the act, chapter 382, laws of 1870, the Controller hereby adjusts the same and allows the sum of $44,388 67, in full settlement of all demands arising therefrom. The County Auditor would draw a warrant for the above stated sum, viz.: $44,388 67, to the order of KEYSER & Co., and charge to account of "County Liabilities," and upon payment receive and file full release and acquittance therefrom. ——, Controller.

And the County Auditor presented this in the usual course of his duty to RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller, and said Controller then made his signature, "Richard B. Connolly," prefixed to the printed word Controller. Then the County Auditor drew a warrant on the 27th of June, 1870, signed by OAKEY HALL, Mayor, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller, and JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk Board of Supervisors, and countersigned by S. C. LYNES, Jr., as County Bookkeeper, which warrant was as follows:

County Liabilities.
Registered S. C. LYNES, Jr.,
Countersigned County Bookkeeper.

To the County Treasurer of New-York, at the National Broadway Bank: No. 2,823.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.
Pay KEYSER & Co., or order, forty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-eight sixty-seven hundredths dollars, for plumbing, etc., for various armories and drill-rooms, May 19, "to July 17," 1869.
$44,388 67
A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor.
RICHD. B. CONNOLLY,
Controller.
J. B. YOUNG,
Clerk Bd. Sup.

The indictment further charges that WM. M. TWEED converted the amount of the warrant so obtained to his own use, and that he signed the warrant for fraudulent purposes, "and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity."

Judge Learned Decides Against Tweed.

The following is a brief synopsis of the decision given in the Supreme Court at Albany, yesterday, in the civil suit against WM. M. TWEED:

In declining to grant the motion to vacate the order of arrest or to reduce the bail in the case of TWEED, Judge LEARNED gives his reasons at length. In the first place he calls attention to the fact that TWEED submits no affidavit in defense of his plea that he has done no wrong and is liable to no one. Therefore all the allegations of the complaint must be taken to be true. He then cites the absence of affidavits showing that the accounts upon which the Board of Audit payments were made were not fictitious and fraudulent, and the result of a conspiracy between TWEED, INGERSOLL, GARVEY and WOODWARD; and that the payments to WOODWARD, by which he was placed in possession of $3,500,000, were made in about thirty days—thus furnishing additional proof of the fraudulent character of the transaction. In regard to the second plea of the motion, that the people are not the proper parties plaintiff, Judge LEARNED cites precedents for aiding him in the opinion that the ground is not well taken. As to the plea in regard to the excessiveness of bail, Judge LEARNED holds that, so far as practice under the Code is concerned, the probable amount of the defendant's liability determines the amount of bail, and that fully the amount of his bail is shown by affidavit to have passed into his hands. The Judge closes his elaborate opinion as follows:

Whenever the public are deeply moved against alleged frauds, and energetic measures have been taken to seek out and punish the guilty, there is danger that the excitement may go too far. It is then especially the duty of the Courts to be unbiased by any popular feeling, and to do justice calmly and without prejudice. Deeply impressed with this thought, I have given to the motion before me my best and most earnest consideration, under a feeling of responsibility commensurate with the importance of the case; and I can come to no other conclusion than that I ought not to vacate the order or to reduce the bail.

How the News was Received by Hall—He Intends to Resign Soon.

At the Mayor's office and around the City Hall and new Court-house, TWEED's arrest was freely canvassed. It had evidently taken every one by surprise. Bets were freely made that TWEED would be at large before night, but no one would take them. Mayor HALL declared he knew nothing of the arrest until he read it in the papers, and then he did not believe it, as none of the accounts were consistent in themselves, or with each other. He knew nothing about the case, he said, further than what he saw in the papers. He was, however, very anxious to hear what had been done in the case, and seemed rather depressed when told that TWEED was in the Tombs. He declined to express any opinion in the matter, on the ground that he was entirely ignorant of the whole proceedings.

In the course of a conversation had with the Mayor, he remarked that he was about to "throw off his political skin," and on being asked whether it might be inferred from this expression that he was about to resign, he said: "Well, I am told by the leading Republican papers that I am to be legislated out of office just as soon as the Legislature convenes, and then there is the possible contingency of my resigning in favor of the President of the new Board of Aldermen. I understand that Mr. JOHN COCHRANE will undoubtedly be President of the new Board, and in case of my resignation he would of course become acting Mayor." Mr. HALL added that he understood the present Common Council and the Council elect had agreed to bring their case before the Courts this week on an appeal from the mandamus directing the Board of Canvassers to grant certificates of election to the members of the Common Council elect. This case will at once be taken to the Court of Appeals, and it is believed be disposed of at once.

The Suit against the New-York Printing Company and the Manufacturing Stationers.

Special Deputy Sheriffs were still in possession, yesterday, of the different establishments used by the New-York Printing Company and the Manufacturing Stationers of New-York, held as security for the payment of their note in the Ocean Bank, protested for $109,339 87. The buildings held by the deputies are Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-street, No. 15 Vandewater-street, St. Mark's-place and Avenue A, and Worth-street, near Centre, used by the Printing Company, and the Manufacturing Stationers' concern in Duane-street, near Broadway. The Sheriff's officers have the power to remove the property from the premises, but as two or three thousand persons would be thus thrown out of employment, it was decided to allow work to go on, and so watch the premises as to allow of no property being carried away, until the parties bringing the suit against the Corporation have been satisfied.

CONNOLLY'S CASE.

Fifteen Indictments Returned Against Him by the Grand Jury—Rumors Concerning Other Ring Thieves.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday presented thirteen new indictments against RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, charging him with misdemeanors—being similar in character to the two indictments preferring criminal charges, presented the day before. This makes fifteen indictments in all thus far brought by this jury against the Ex-Controller. The two indictment are for auditing a bill of INGERSOLL & Co. for $91,325 50, on the 1st of August, 1870; and the other a bill of ANDREW J. GARVEY, audited on the 12th of August, 1870, for $67,068 89.

The Grand Jury has worked faithfully and incessantly, it is said by persons supposed to be good authority, to do their duty under Judge BEDFORD's charge, and they have made as full an investigation into the City frauds as it has been possible for them to make in the time at their disposal. As it is, of course, difficult to obtain from them any official report of their action until it is made to the Court, we have only a number of rumors and some confident assertions of what they have been and still are doing. Indictments are said to have been found by them against several parties known to have been concerned in election frauds; two indictments against THOMAS C. FIELDS, one or more against other parties connected with the Central Park management, and several against persons said to be implicated in certain large frauds known as the "gravel contracts." It is also asserted with an air of good authority that Mr. JAMES M. SWEENY has been indicted for felony, with stronger evidence than that against TWEED. It is alleged that the Grand Jury had copies before them of his bank account, and the dates of his deposit of the ten per cent. dividend in the Woodward frauds correspond with the dates of WOODWARD's drafts.

GARVEY, WOODWARD, INGERSOLL and other Ring thieves are said to have been indicted under criminal charges. In addition to this long array of indictments are to be added others, if our authority is correct, against a Police Commissioner, a Police Judge living on the east side, fifteen or twenty inspectors of the last election, and a man alleged to have voted six hundred repeaters, is said to have four or five true bills found against him. When the Grand Jury get through with their work next Tuesday, which they now calculate upon doing, it is expected that thirty or forty indictments will be handed into the Court.

The Connolly Civil Suit—Bail Reduced to $500,000.

Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY yesterday received a telegram from Albany announcing that Judge LEARNED had reduced Mr. CONNOLLY's bail to $500,000. No official notification of the fact had reached the Sheriff's office up to a late hour in the afternoon, and upon inquiry it was learned that though the Judge had decided to reduce the bail, the formal order, notifying the prosecution, had not yet been signed by him. It will be signed on Monday, when it is expected Mr. CONNOLLY's counsel will have the bail bonds in the required amount made satisfactory to the Sheriff, and Mr. CONNOLLY will be released from Ludlow-street Jail. As soon as he leaves the jail he will be immediately arrested on a bench warrant from the Court of General Sessions, issued under the criminal indictments against him, and the Sheriff, his responsible custodian, will be required to produce his body in Court. He will necessarily, under Judge BEDFORD's ruling in the case of TWEED, be committed to the Tombs without bail, from whence nothing but a writ of habeas corpus, a decision like that of Judge BARNARD's in the Tweed case, and the furnishing of the required bail, can deliver him.

Yesterday, Mr. CONNOLLY was much prostrated with a severe attack of the kidney complaint and was confined all day to his bed.

In concluding his decision, the Judge says:

I cannot think the defendant free from liability. It appears to me that a great loss has been caused by acts of his which, in the most favorable light, would be culpably negligent, and which, if he had knowledge of the fraud, would be worse, and, as has been already said, his affidavit does not deny knowledge of the fraud. But taking into account the magnitude of the claim, the denial (as I assume it is intended to be) of any participation in the moneys fraudulently obtained, the alleged liability to procure bail, and all the facts as they appear in the papers, to only a part of which I have referred, it appears to me that a reasonable discretion permits a further modification of the strict rule. I conclude, therefore, to reduce the bail to $500,000.

The Rumors about Hall and Sweeny.

Rumors, last night, of the arrest of Mayor HALL, SWEENY and other members of the Ring, under Grand Jury indictments, were pronounced to be false, upon inquiry being made at Ludlow-street Jail, and of Mr. JUDSON JARVIS, at about midnight.

Ingersoll's Movements.

It is reported that JAMES H. INGERSOLL was in the City yesterday, and that he left at noon for Europe in the steam-ship *Rhein*.

Sweeny's Relations at Toronto.

We are informed on good authority that JAMES M. SWEENY, Deputy City Chamberlain and brother of PETER B. SWEENY; HUGH SMITH, Deputy Commissioner under TWEED, and several other Ring men, are now sojourning at a hotel in Toronto, Canada. The whole party have all registered themselves under the name of Smith, with the exception of one man who has taken the name of DE VERE. When they first arrived they took their meals at the public table, but subsequently ordered them in their own rooms. They are said to confine themselves to the hotel in the day time, and to only appear in the streets after dark.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—7 P. M.—The high barometer which was Friday afternoon central in Louisiana, has moved east and north-eastward of the South Atlantic States, where clear weather has prevailed today, after the rain of Friday. Cloudiness has generally cleared away from Pennsylvania to Maine, only to be renewed again this afternoon in advance of the area of low barometer and threatening weather that has prevailed over the lakes. The central lowest pressure, after moving south-westward, has turned to the north-east and east. Brisk and high south-west winds have prevailed on Lake Michigan. The barometer has fallen quite low in California.

PROBABILITIES.

A rain storm, probably accompanied with high winds, is apparently threatening the coast of California. An area of low barometer and threatening weather will probably, on Sunday, extend north-eastward toward Arkansas; south-easterly winds and cloudy weather prevailing on the Gulf coast; pleasant weather continue in the South Atlantic States, with southerly winds; the low barometer on Lake Superior move east and south-westward, with north-westerly winds on the upper lakes; south-west winds on the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States, with threatening weather in New-York and New-England.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue for this evening at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

Weather of the Week.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 2 P. M., yesterday:

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	29.912
Maximum at 4 A. M., Dec. 15	30.074
Minimum at 4 P. M., Dec. 13	29.664
Range	.410
THERMOMETER.	Degrees.
Mean	29.1
Maximum at 3 P. M., Dec. 11	41.0
Minimum at 5 A. M., Dec. 16	15.0
Range	26.0
REMARKS.	Inch.
Dec. 13—Rain and snow from 11½ A. M. to 6 P. M.; amount of water	.34
	Miles.
Distance traveled by the wind during the week	1,310

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Controller GREEN paid $100,000 to the Department of Docks, yesterday.

We are indebted to Purser MAGNA, of the Havana steam-ship *Columbia*, for favors.

United States Senator WM. M. STEWART, of Nevada, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. C. GRAHAM STANLEY has been appointed a Police Surgeon, and assigned to the Central Office.

Senator A. H. CRAGIN and Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

The New-York Turnverein prepared a programme, last evening, for the inauguration of their new hall in Fourth-street.

The ladies' fair now being held in the basement of St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, was largely attended last evening.

A most interesting and instructive lecture was delivered last evening at Cooper Union by Dr. ADRIAN S. EBELL, on the structure and life of coral islands.

Controller GREEN placed funds in the hands of the City Pay-master, yesterday, for the payment of the laborers commonly designated "small-pipe men."

The Sickingen Lodge No. 70, of the Order of Hermann's Sons, held an anniversary celebration and a ball at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, last evening.

United States Senator J. M. THAYER, of Nebraska, Gov. J. L. GIBBS, of Washington, Gens. SMITH and FRANKLIN, of the United State army, are at the Astor House.

Dr. ANDREWS has been retired by the Board of Police, and Dr. P. MCDONNELL transferred to his district, composed of the Twenty-fourth Precinct and the House of Detention.

The suit of the Erie Railway Company against WM. B. WHITE, Collector of the Sixth District, to recover $30,000 for illegal assessment, has been certioraried to the United States Court.

The Palestine Exploration Committee, in correspondence with the similar society in England, will hold a meeting in Rev. Dr. WASHBURN's Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, this evening.

The case of Mrs. MANSFIELD against JAMES FISK, Jr., which was to have come up for further examination, yesterday, before Judge BIXBY, has been again adjourned for three weeks in consequence of the illness of the complainant.

The inmates of Ludlow-street Jail, whose discharge was ordered some time ago by Judge BARNARD, but who are still held by Sheriff BRENNAN, will be brought before the Court this week on a writ of *habeas corpus* obtained by Mr. VAN WYCK.

At a regular communication of Munn Lodge No. 190, F. and A. M., the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing Masonic year: W. D. E. Frank, Master; H. Adams, Senior Warden; H. C. Ahrens, Junior Warden; F. Schecker, Treasurer; James Fairbairn, Secretary.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, there will be divine service at the Russian Chapel, No. 951 Second-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. After the Liturgy, which is partly in the English and partly in the Russian languages, there will be a short sermon by Rev. Father BJERRING in English. The Chapel is open to the public as far as space permits.

About 4,400 invalid or crippled ex-soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans have already been paid pensions at the United States Pension Office in the Custom-house. The applications of pensioners living in foreign countries are expected to come in early next month. Among the soldiers of 1812 now receiving pensions are Gen. DIX, THURLOW WEED and SAMUEL CAMPBELLING.

The Joint Committee on Quarantine abuses will meet to-morrow, at 2 P. M., in the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, the Secretary, has written to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and other principal ports of the country, with the view of learning their dock and harbor arrangements, and also the fees imposed upon ship-owners and passengers by health officers.

In the matter of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, of which BERNARD CASSERLY was appointed receiver, Judge CARDOZO yesterday decided to make the receivership perpetual, and let the Company go into liquidation. In the report of the TIMES, in connection with the order to show cause why the receivership should not be continued, it was erroneously stated that Superintendent MILLER had received $1,500. The amount was $150 only.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Atlantic Junior Base-ball Club, of Morrisania, have elected the following officers: STEPHEN MCFADDEN, President; Daniel Coughlan, Secretary; Christopher Cunningham, Treasurer; George Horn, Captain of the 1872 nine; Wm. Morrison and Chris. Cunningham, delegates to Junior Convention of Base-ball Players.

Argument was heard before the Supreme Court, General Term, Judges BARNARD, GILBERT and PRATT presiding, on the appeal of HUGH N. CAMP, JOHN BERRIAN and others against the decision rendered by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in favor of the present Board of Education of School District No. 1 of West Farms.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Superintendents of the Poor have spent during the year $25,000 and relieved 158 families.

At the last meeting of the trustees of Edgewater, they appropriated $1,943 for the Fire Department.

The house of Mr. CHARLES MESTEAD, in Tompkins-avenue, New-Brighton, was entered by burglars on Friday night.

A woman named JULIA, who has been an inmate of the Richmond County Poor-house for the past twelve years, dropped dead on Thursday last.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Supervisors of Richmond County to confer with the Tax-payers' Committee in investigating the financial affairs of the county: John B. Manning, Middletown; Richard Christopher, Castleton; Isaac Marsh, Southfield; John Decker, Northfield; Gilbert C. Deane, Westfield.

LONG ISLAND.

A colored man named SMITH was arrested on Thursday at Greenport on suspicion of robbing and setting fire to Mr. HALSEY's house, at New Suffolk.

An exciting whale contest came off Thursday opposite Amagansett. A whale was seen off shore and all the boats and men within a radius of five miles started in pursuit. He was captured and brought to shore.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City has a bank balance of $578,824 94.

Hudson County pays at the rate of $16,500 a year for a county physician.

The Newark Library contains 18,000 volumes, and 1,100 volumes have been added during the year.

The will of the late THOS. L. ALEXANDER, representing $100,000, has been admitted to probate at Newark.

A number of boats are fast in the ice at the mouth of the Delaware and Raritan Canal at New-Brunswick.

The friends of Sheriff PERRIHARDT, of Hudson County, have presented to him a horse, carriage and harness.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad is engaged in straightening their track wherever possible, making it nearly an air line.

The Newark Common Council has appointed a committee to draft a bill regulating the purchase of hay, coal and provisions.

Application is to be made to the next Legislature for the consolidation of East Newark, in Hudson County, with the City of Newark.

JOHN O'NEILL and JAMES ATEN have been sentenced to the State Prison for eight years each for having robbed a jewelry-store at Lambertville.

JOSEPH R. HIXON, appointed by the Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation to examine the Treasurer's accounts, has reported them all correct and in good condition.

No clue had up to last evening been secured to the person who robbed the Post-office at Jersey City on Thursday night. The exact amount taken from the safe was $1,738 40.

The administration of the Essex County Almshouse has cost $10,000 less than during 1870. Produce to the value of $1,600 has been raised on the Almshouse farm.

STOUT, STEVENS and WOODRUFF, three of the young men sent to the State Prison from Morristown a year ago, for incendiarism, have been released by the Court of Pardons.

At Newark, on Friday, a little lad named PATRICK GLENNAN stole $80 from his father. WM. MAYER purchased a $20 bill from him for twenty cents, and he sold another $20 bill for $2.

WM. H. HOFFMAN, counsel for MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of EDWARD CLARK, at Hoboken, two weeks ago, will to-morrow make a motion before Judge BEDLE for the release of the prisoner on bail.

A committee of fifty-four, or nine each from the six wards of the city, is being organized in Jersey City to investigate the working of the different Commissions under the new charter, and to draft any amendments which may seem necessary to secure the perfect working of the charter for presentation to the Legislature.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Commander Crosman is ordered to the temporary command of the *Marion*; First Assistant-Engineer Geo. W. Stevens is ordered to the New-York Navy Yard; Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose is detached from the *Swatara* and granted three months' leave; Surgeon H. M. Walls from the *Wyoming* and ordered to the *Canandaigua*; Surgeon Thos. Hiland from the *Iroquois*, and ordered to the *Wyoming*; passed Assistant-Engineer F. M. Dearborn from the *Wasp* and ordered to return to the United States; Second Assistant-Engineer M. C. Dreanan, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Wasp*; Assistant-Surgeon Henry Stewart, from the *Severn*, and ordered to the *Canandaigua*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 16—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@92¼ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 91¼.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 91¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16—A. M.—United States 5-20 bonds opened at 97⅛@97¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn 31s. 9d. ₽ quarter; Lard 45s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

2 P. M.—COTTON—Market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipping or shipped at New-Orleans have been made at 10d. for Middling. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 15th inst., since the last report, have been 5,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Pork, 53s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for fine Western Prime Mess.

[Advertisement.]
"Scrofula and all Scrofulous Affections relieved by taking Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is preferred by physicians.

[Advertisement.]
Your talents, and how to use them; your defects, and how to correct them, revealed in a phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 16—*In steam-ship Pereire, for Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Longfellow, Paul Forbes, Frederick Post, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blochman, 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Pecant and 2 children, Mrs. Simon and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sedgwick, 5 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Sledge and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Robinson, Dr. Edward Gage, Miss Mahony, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Palmer, Jr., Miss E. D. Palmer, Mrs. Georgina Wells, Capt. A. S. Palmer, Mrs. N. B. Palmer, A. S. Palmer, Jr., Mrs. Jacob and the two Misses Jacob, Mrs. Francisco Ruz and 3 children, Alexander Wilber, R. Stahel, Mrs. M. A. Levison, G. T. Delaunay, Mr. Schwob, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Hirschback, Mrs. Van Goor, Mrs. G. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Warren, Mrs. George W. Hayward, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Mourrand, Mr. Lemaistre, George F. Naphers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Mantz, Mlle. Augustine Vital, M. E. Morel, G. Dera, Frederick Zwick, Nicolas Loy, Mme. Marie Bastien, Jules Benalt, Louis Laudin, Jean Blanc, M. H. Lorenbtz, Christopher Breehard, Mme. Orleans, Louis Molard, Jules Joseph Alligret, Joseph Popularum, Mme. Sophie Favager, Mme. Marie J. Hugon, Thomas Greff.

DEC. 16—*In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Miss Gibbs, Mrs. D. Jones, James Bonwick, Thos. Kennedy, George Macdona, Miss Evans, Miss A. L. Stevens, Rev. S. J. Goodell and wife, Dr. Lefevre, T. Russell, J. Kaufman, Joseph Brooks, George Brett, Mr. Van Benthem, C. Derbes, Gen. Paoli, Mr. Smith, H. L. McCutcheon, R. J. Peters, James Browning, Thomas Wilson, Wm. Creighton, Robert McLean, Capt. Snow, G. E. Clark, J. B. Cornellas, H. Ramirey, D. Hendotro, J. H. Honser and wife, John Hancock, J. A. Schaffenburg, Charles K. Vicker, Wm. M. Babbitt, Charles Kingsley, George Spraggen, Mrs. Eliza Smith.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—Sarah E. Keeler, Miss S. P. Dewitt, W. H. Thorne and wife, Miss H. Robertson, E. F. Cook, C. W. Kinne, C. J. Coulter, J. B. Carter and wife, Mr. Reid, James Walsh, William Grace, M. Burn, T. E. Whiting, Peter Houlton, P. Norton, Frank Hughes, Samuel Murphy, James Quigley, H. C. Dewitt, Mr. Vannucci, W. W. Kinne, Mme. Sands, Mrs. D. S. Stocking and two children, Alex. Cutlin, D. O'Brien, Otto Fries, C. C. Mitchell, James Hunter, E. M. Cary, Miss Miller, M. Marks, W. Thompson, Henry Colman, P. Hines, Thos. Whaler.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Mrs. M. Ward, Charles Jones, Michael Clun, J. Robbins, Edward Bernard, A. Robbins, E. Smith, J. Stewart, Miss A. Bostwick, Miss Hodnott, C. R. Hayward, R. C. Snow, Henry Speming, Miss M. K. Daly, Miss M. E. Kinsella, Edward McCarty, lady, 2 children and servant, Thos. Nichols.

DEC. 16—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—D. J. Kearne, George Murray, C. Belzakcorxck, Mr. Verein, George Allwood, J. R. Williamson, Wm. Carter, Mrs. Chas. Ellis and daughter, Audley Coote, Thos. Campbell, C. A. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. H. Skinner and child, John Low.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana and Nassau.—A. L. De Forest, Miss Maria De Forest, Maria E. De Forest, C. B. Knevals, Hoffman Gilmore, John J. Eaton, Jr., Geo. W. Nicholas, F. Livingston, H. L. Rasseles, R. Gardeazaba, J. Rionda, Jos. R. Bequer, Pedro Rodergues, Russell Forsyth, W. H. Hart, wife and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....7:19 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon sets..11:35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12:23 | Gov. Island.1:22 | Hell Gate...2:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson & Bros.; Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Trojan, (Br.,) McQueen, Glasgow, Henderson & Bros.; Franklin, (Ger.,) Dreyer, Stettin, Wendt & Rammelsberg; Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Austin, (new,) Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Ashland, Moore, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; A. C. Stiners, Davis, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Alice Ball, Guest, Sydney and Demeda, R. W. Cameron & Co.

Barks Mindet, (Norw.) Brunsgaard, Gloucester, E., Funch, Edye & Co.; Jane Spratt, Spratt, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Ironsides, Tanley, Gibraltar for orders, Lunt Bros.; Nabob, Dill, Bombay, A. Harding & Co.; Courier, (Ger.,) Krohmann, Wilmington, N. C., Funch, Edye & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Eph. Williams, Keen, Galveston, Chas. H Mallory & Co.

Brigs John Wesley, Ford, Gibraltar for orders, Miller & Houghton; Eliza Sheris, Ball, Smyrna, G. F. Bulley; Mary Cobb, Tracy, Providence, Jed Frye & Co.

Schrs. Ben Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, W. K. Hinman & Co.; Garland, Lindsley, Beaufort.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Dec. 10, via Nassau 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Gen. Sedgewick, Ellis, New-Orleans Dec. 6, the Bar 7th, with mdse. and passengers to C H. Mallory & Co. Had strong head winds all the passage.

Ship Kildonan, Nicol, of and 37 ds. from Glasgow, with pig-iron to Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Ship Tantallon Castle, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Calcutta Sept. 8, and Sand Heads 9th, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Rounded Cape Agulhas Oct. 5, lat. 27 15, lon. 66, spoke schr. B. Inginac, steering S. E. Nov. 22, lat. 11 32 N., lon. 45 W., signalled ship Malay, (of Salem,) from Manila, for New-York, all well; Dec. 5, lat. 27 22 N., lon. 65 W., took on board Capt. Spates and 8 men from the American bark May Stetson, of and from New-York Nov. 22, for Aspinwall, with a cargo of coal. The bark was in a sinking condition, having experienced very bad weather from Nov. 27, which date the vessel sprung aleak. The M. S. registered 301 tons, new measurement, and was owned by Winchester & Towne.

Ship Storkors, (Norw.,) Erohsen, Antwerp 66 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Cyclone, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Forbes, Antwerp 61 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Took the northern passage, and experienced strong W. gales throughout; was 27 ds. W. of the Banks; split sails.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and from 5 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast, to Jones & Lough.

Bark Eber, (Aust.,) Gurich, Limerick 73 ds., in ballast, to order.

Bark Mercurio, (Aust.,) Bussanich, Gloucester, Eng., 58 ds., in ballast, to order. Nov. 23, lat. 24 20, lon. 51 48, spoke bark Suez, (Ital.,) from Marseilles, for New-York; Dec. 13th, lat. 39 50, lon. 70 02, bark J. W. Whitmore, (of Bath,) for New-York.

Bark Drowning Louise, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cardiff 73 ds, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Wein Hohentelder, (N.G.,) Schultze, New-Castle, Eng., 69 ds. with gas coal to order.

Bark Frank Marion, (of Bath,) Duncan, Boston 12 ds. in ballast, to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Sultana, (of Shoreham,) Kemp, Troon 47 ds., with coal to Bruce & Co.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Jarvis, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Brig Frances Lewey, Lewey, Salem.

Schr. Ella Hodsden, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Para Nov. 8, via Hymas Dec. 11, with hides and rubber to L. E. Ainsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Lat. 34 30, lon. 73 33, saw in the Gulf Stream a railway car, painted yellow, with letters painted black, Northern R. R.; looked like a baggage-car.

Schr. Fleetwing, Miller, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to Cunard Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Ida L. Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. John Slusman, Davis, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Addie L. Snow, ——, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Keokuk, Gates, Aquin 27 ds., with logwood to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Bangor 18 ds., with lumber.

Sloop J. D. Latham, Latham, Newark, with fish to Geo. Moon.

Anchored at Hart's Island.—Schrs. F. A. Pike, Gott, from Calais, with lumber; G. Bryant, (new,) ——, Bangor, with lumber.

WIND—Sunset, light S.; clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Pereire, for Havre; Rhein, for Bremen; City of Paris, Atlantic, Calabria, and Holland, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Glasgow; Rising Star, for Aspinwall; City of Austin, for Galveston; General Meade and Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Ashland, for Fernandina; Magnolia and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Arr. steamer Monticello, from Charleston; ship Hoogley, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 16.—Arr. schr. My Rover, from New-York; Constitution, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore, steamer Baltimore, from Bremen; schr. Ann and Susan, from Nassau. Passed out—Steamer Maryland, for Havana; brigs Resource, for Cork; Francis Jane, for Rio. The iron can buoy on Middle Ground, Cape Henry, bearing S. W., third W., about six miles distant, is reported missing by the Baltimore Pilot.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 16.—Arr. schr. Emma J. Edwards, from Philadelphia; bark Virgin del Carmen, from Havana.

Cld. steam-ships Rita, for Liverpool; Montgomery, for New-York; San Salvador, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; bark Zenafin, for Liverpool; brigs Arrogante, Emilio, for Barcelona; schrs. Mary & Eliza, for Philadelphia; Electa Bailey, for St. Marys; Clara, for South Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The ship Glory of the Seas, from Cardiff, has arrived.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Sld. steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, for New-York.

European Marine Intelligence.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 16.—The steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Swenten, from New-York, Dec. 5, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

GLASGOW, Dec. 16.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Britannia, Capt. McLellan, from New-York, Dec. 2, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16.—The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, from New-York Dec. 6, touched at this port yesterday, and proceeded to Liverpool.

CHARLES VAGT & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH CHINA
AND
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES,
FLOWER-STANDS, CARD-TABLES,
STATUETTES, DECORATED DINNER SETS,
NOS. 60 AND 62 MURRAY-ST.,
CORNER OF COLLEGE-PLACE.

For French China
AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
GO TO THE
French Arcade,
No. 843 Broadway, Between 13th and 14th Sts.,
AND
SAVE 50 PER CENT.

THE PATENT
ARION
PIANO-FORTES
EXCEL ALL OTHERS
in TONE and DURABILITY, and in elegance of FINISH they are unsurpassed.
Call and examine these superb instruments.
ARION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 5 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.

INDIA, JAPANESE,
AND CHINESE GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 814 BROADWAY.
A. A. VANTINE & CO.

CALENBERG, VAUPEL & CO.,
Manufacturers of grand and square
PIANOS,
No. 10 East Union-square and 335 West 36th-st., N. Y.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT

POLLAK & SON, manufacturers of Meerschaum Goods, sell their warranted genuine Pipes and Cigar-Holders at wholesale prices, at their retail store, No. 27 John-st., middle of block.

Union Adams & Co.
Will offer During this Month
Elegant
NOVELTIES,
IN
NECK-WEAR,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
HOUSE COATS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
ENGLISH UMBRELLAS,
As well as every style, quality and size of
UNDER-WEAR,
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CUFFS, DRAWERS,
SUSPENDERS, &C.,
Including the Celebrated
P. L. Aubert's
Kid and Dogskin Gloves.
Those Desiring Elegant Goods at
POPULAR PRICES
Will Find Them at
637 Broadway 637

WALTHAM WATCHES.
We desire to call attention to our large and choice stock of these Watches, and specially recommend them to those who desire to procure holiday gifts of permanent value.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, N. Y.

Nicol & Davidson,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Offer a magnificent assortment of
HOLIDAY
AND
WEDDING PRESENTS
IN
REAL BRONZE, ORMOLU, and ENAMELED and GILT CLOCKS,
MANTEL SETS, STATUARY, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
JEWEL CASKETS, &c.;
Also,
FINE RUSSIA LEATHER PURSES and SILK UMBRELLAS,
With a large line of
BISQUE AND PARIAN STATUARY,
PORCELAIN DINING AND DESSERT SERVICES, and FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS.

Small-Pox,
An Epidemic.
Use the New Non-Poisonous Disinfectant.
Bromo-Chloralum.
Moisten cloths with a dilution of eight parts water, and hang up in different apartments of your premises.
Cleanse the body by sponging all over daily, to prevent taking the disease.
Dr. Ansler, of Pennsylvania, says: "*Its effects in Small-Pox were so marked as to excite the surprise and admiration of those who witnessed its use.*"
Prepared only by
TILDEN & CO.,
No. 176 William-st., New-York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

SCHAUS'
EMPORIUM OF
ART.
749
BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
ARTISTIC PRESENTS.

Albert Levi & Bro.,
No. 56 West 14th-st.,
formerly No. 221 Canal-st.
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
STERLING SILVER-WARE.
SELECTED STOCK OF FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.—Fine English Brussels Carpets, $1 25 per yard; fine Ingrains, 80 cents; thick Oil-cloth, 40 cents; French Gold Wall Paper, 50 cents per roll; good Paper, 12 cents; fine Gold Window Shades, $2 per pair; also Mats, Mattresses, &c. JAS. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson-st.

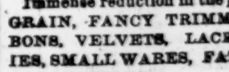
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS
Have completed their entire stock of
LADIES' FURS
For the season.
SEAL SACQUES,
In splendid assortments, including
NOVELTIES,
All at lower prices than last season.
Astrakhan Sacques
In every quality and at low figures.
Their usual large lines in
Ermine, Mink, Black Martin and Chinchilla.
A select assortment of
Russian and Hudson Bay Sables;
Black and Silver Foxes,
Of special importations.
Fur Robes for Carriage and Sleigh Use.
Including choice grades in
BLACK BEAR AND BEAVER,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Children's Furs,
Gentlemen's Furs.
Particular attention given to orders for
GENTS' SEAL COATS AND VESTS.
N. B.—A large lot of beautiful Novelties in Sacques, Muffs, Turbans, &c., imported from Paris, very exquisite in style and finish. Fur Trimmings in large variety on hand.
502-504 Broadway.

HOLIDAY
PRESENTS.
Marble, Bronze and Gilt Clocks,
Ornaments,
Pedestals, Work-Boxes,
Card-Receivers,
Jardinieres and Flowers,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.
PRICES VERY LOW.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

TOYS.
STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER,
NO. 394 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS.
Our Holiday Exhibition,
which commenced DEC. 5, surpasses anything of the like ever exhibited in this country.
SPECIALTIES,
Imported for our HOLIDAY RETAIL TRADE, consisting of all the latest novelties to be found in the European market.
FRENCH DOLLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FOR BARGAINS
In fine WATCHES, DIAMONDS, rich JEWELRY and Sterling Silver, examine our prices, bearing in mind that our expenses are seventy-five per cent. less than they would be in Broadway.
J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

WINDOW CORNICES,
PICTURE AND LOOKING-GLASS FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
JOHN NONNENBACHER & CO.,
Factory, No. 16 Pell-st., near Bowery.
Pell-st., near the junction of Bowery and Chatham sts.



KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS.—An elegant assortment of real meerschaum pipes and amber goods, suitable for holiday presents; pipes and holders made to order. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. STORES, No. 6 John-st., first floor, upstairs; also corner of John and Nassau sts. Goods sent C. O. D. Send for circulars and price list. Post-office Box 6,726.

GLORIOUS NEWS.
Immense reduction in the prices of PLAIN, GROS GRAIN, FANCY TRIMMING and SASH RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS and TOILET ARTICLES.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
MISSES' AND BOYS'
MELTON CLOTH SUITS,
HANDSOMELY MADE AND BRAIDED,
AT ONLY $1 EACH,
Cost nearly $3 50 to make.
ALSO,
MISSES' AND BOYS' CLOTH AND VELVET SUITS,
VERY HANDSOME,
At $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 each.
Unprecedented bargains opened on Monday morning.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BLACK SILK DRESSES at $17 50 the full dress.
FANCY COLORED SILK DRESSES, at $18 75 the full dress.
IRISH POPLINS at $12 50 the full dress.
FRENCH SILK POPLINS at $10 75 the full dress.
SILK VELOURS at $12 the full dress.
SILK ROUBAIX POPLINS at $7 50 the full dress.
FRENCH SATINES only $6 the full dress.
PARIS EMPRESS CLOTHS only $6 50 the full dress.
FANCY POPLINS, new styles, only $5 the full dress.
PARIS CAMEL'S HAIR AND BROCHE SHAWLS at extremely low prices.
Magnificent stock Ready-made
LADIES' SUITS,
Manufactured expressly for Holiday sales.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.